The Chicago Tribune.

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WASHINGTON.

Debate on the Income Tax Repeal Bill in the Senate.

Secretary Boutwell Opposes the Abolition of the Tax.

Time of Meeting of the Next Congress Talked Over in the House.

Arguments of Pacific Railroad Lawyers Before the Appropriation Committee.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE INCOME TAX REPEAL BILL.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—Yesterday it was the general impression that if the bill to abolish the income tax could only be got before the Senate it would meet with but little opposition. At that time the Finance Committee, with the exception of its Chairman, Senator Sherman, were unanimous in favor of its repeal. This feeling was very materially strengthened by the views of Commissioner Pleasanton, who, in an argument before the committee, gave facts and figures to demonstrate that this tax was not only odious but unprofitable, and that its repeal was in the highest degree advisable. To-day, however, this subject presents a new aspect. This morning Mr. Boutwell had a conference with the Committee of Ways and Means on revenue matters generally, and, among other things, gave his views on the repeal of the income tax. He took issue with Mr. Pleasanton, both with regard to the cost of collecting this tax as well as the amount received from the same. According to the Secretary, the amount annually received from this source is $14,000,000, being $7,000,000 more than the estimate of Commissioner Pleasanton. He was strongly opposed to its repeal, and thought the policy of curtailing the revenue at present generally wrong. This statement had the effect of carrying the entire Finance Committee over to Mr. Sherman, who otherwise would have agreed to report favorably the bill to abolish the tax. The change of opinion produced outside of the committee in this matter was to be observed when Mr. Scott got his bill before the Senate, which he accomplished this afternoon, after a hard struggle. This Senator made a speech of about one hour in favor of his repealing bill. He was followed by Senator Sherman, opposing his views. The speech of the latter commanded marked attention. It was principally a re-statement of Mr. Boutwell's views before the committee, to the effect that Congress should not cut off so large a source of revenue without making provision therefor in some other direction, and that any hasty legislation in so important a matter was unwise. A vote was not reached on the bill in consequence of adjournment. Its chances for passage are not now considered very good.

PACIFIC RAILROAD MATTERS.

The Appropriation Committee have postponed the consideration of Pacific Railroad matters for the present. The friends of this road are endeavoring to avoid the opinion of the Attorney General, so far as it affects the interest of these roads, until the proper judicial tribunals decide their liability to pay the demands of the Treasury Department. To this end the attorneys of these various corporations appeared to-day before the Judiciary Committee in behalf the Pacific Road, and submitted an argument on the nature and extent of the obligations of the various Pacific Railroad Companies in reference to the bonds issued by the United States in their [illegible]

[illegible]

...garding the Asiatic fleet, dated "Flag ship Colorado, Woosung, December 13, 1870," reports that the navy has returned to that place, with the officers, staff, and guard in company with Mr. Seward and party, from Peking. Admiral Rodgers had several conferences with Minister Low, regarding Chinese affairs, and also with regard to the proposed visit to Corea, for the purpose of establishing a treaty with that country for the protection of our shipwrecked seamen, and it was arranged that, in May next, Mr. Low and Admiral Rodgers should go to Corea and declare that desire and purpose. During the journey to, and return from, Peking, the party were everywhere received with courtesy. Prince Kung and officers of the Imperial Cabinet returned the visit which had been made them. The interview was agreeable, but their conversation was confined to general topics. Mr. Seward, once or twice, touched lightly on various matters, but the discussion was avoided by them. The Admiral writes as follows: "I cannot but see the ruin of the present dynasty, and in the present condition of the country I do not conclude that it deserves from China a longer sufferance. Rivers, which years ago were ways of traffic and travel, are now filled with mud; temples, once magnificent, are in ruins; roads, made at vast expense, and more perfect when new than any I have seen, are now impassable, having had no repairs apparently for centuries. Marble bridges of fine proportions have had their plers swept away and arches fallen, while neglect and decay terminate every public building or work. The people are still industrious, vigorous, and, in the main, well clad, and have their own ideas, and are seemingly contented."

SECRETARY BOUTWELL AND THE INCOME TAX.

Secretary Boutwell was before the Committee of Ways and Means of the House this morning regarding the abolition of the income tax. He represented that the probable revenue from that source would be between thirteen and fourteen millions, while the additional cost of collection would not be half a million.

MILITARY ORDERS.

The commanding officer at Newport Barracks, Ky., has been ordered to forward a detachment of 100 recruits from his depot to Huntsville, Ala., for assignment to the Second Infantry.

NOMINATION CONFIRMED.

The Senate, in executive session this afternoon, confirmed Wm. H. Brockway, Agent for the Indians in Michigan.

THE APPORTIONMENT.

It having been conjectured that if the Apportionment act is not passed in time to be applied to the Forty-second Congress, the number of Presidential Electors in 1872 will be determined by the present basis of representation, it is proper to say that the President will be elected at the same time as the Forty-third Congress, and both will be chosen on the new basis. This is in accordance with the precedents of 1852 and 1862. The only event in which a failure to make the new law apply to the Forty-second Congress can possibly affect the Presidential election, will be a failure to elect by the people, in which the choice would be made by the House of the Forty-second Congress, and on the present basis.

COLLECTOR MURPHY.

NEW YORK, Jan. 25.—Secretary Boutwell denies that there is any truth whatever in the statement of, a paper here, that the Secretary of the Treasury has written to Collector Murphy, informing him that his resignation will be accepted.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—Collector Murphy's action, in receiving the released Fenians with a government vessel, and apparently in the name of the government, is the subject of official criticism here, but it is not likely that any action will be taken, unless there should be a call upon the government for an explanation, which has not yet been made.

THE TEST OATH.

The Reconstruction Committee met yesterday and instructed the chairman to have the Senate bill to abolish the test oath taken from the Speaker's table and referred to the committee for immediate action. A large majority of the committee is said to be in favor of the bill, which, if it becomes a law, will remove all disabilities except those imposed by the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution. Porter's sub-committee, which has in charge the two objects of providing more ample protection to the loyal people of the South, and relieving persons appointed to office who cannot take the ironclad oath, made no report, and was given an extension till next Tuesday. Porter is preparing a careful report on the former subject. If the full committee agrees to an entire repeal of the test oath, there will be no occasion for the action of the sub-committee on the second subject referred.

THE WEST POINT INVESTIGATION.

The sub-committee of the Military Committee to visit West Point is composed of General Cobb, of Wisconsin; General Asper, of Missouri; and General Slocum, of New York. They expect to leave Thursday, and to be occupied two or three days in examining witnesses relative to the breach of discipline of the first class in its expulsion of three fourth-class cadets.

SOUTHERN MILITARY HEADQUARTERS.

By direction of the President, the headquarters of the Department of the South is transferred from Atlanta, Ga., to Louisville, Ky., the latter being the headquarters of General Halleck.

TRANSPORTATION OF TREASURE.

A deputation of Treasury clerks has just returned from Santa Fe, having superintended the transportation thither of half a million dollars on public account. It was enclosed in four light iron safes, and conveyed from the terminus of railway communication in wagons, under military escort, occupying two weeks in transit.

[illegible]

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

SENATE.

[illegible]

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

[illegible]

...such portion of Fort Bridger, Wyoming, as is no longer required for military purposes.

Mr. GARFIELD moved to amend by adding Fort Smith, Arkansas. Agreed to, and the bill then passed.

HOMESTEAD BILL.

The House then took up the bill reported yesterday by Mr. SLAUGHTER from the Committee on Military Affairs, to enable honorably-discharged soldiers and sailors, their widows and orphan children, to acquire homesteads on public lands.

[illegible]

THE NEXT CONGRESS.

Mr. BROOKS, of N. Y., made inquiry of Mr. Dawes in regard to the meeting of the next Congress on the 4th of March. [illegible]

PAY OF ARMY.

Mr. SCOFIELD offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for a tabular statement showing the pay and allowances of the different grades of army officers under the Act of 15th July, 1870, as compared with their pay and allowances before the passage of that Act. Adopted.

INDIAN APPROPRIATION BILL.

The House then, at 2 o'clock, went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. WHEELER in the Chair, on the Indian Appropriation bill, which appropriates $4,000,000. The usual discussion about opposing the policies of feeding and fighting Indians, was carried on for a considerable time.

Mr. GARFIELD gave as his opinion that as the ballot had been the means of saving and elevating the African race, so it would also be found the best means of saving and civilizing the Indian race. He looked forward to the organization of Territorial or State government for the Indians as the turning point of their destiny.

After disposing of thirty-four pages of the bill, just one-half, the Committee rose and the House at quarter past four adjourned.

FOREIGN.

The Surrender of Paris Determined Upon.

Favre Proposes Terms of Capitulation.

Extensive Conflagration Caused by the Bombardment of Longwy.

Bismark's Views on the Subject of Peace Negotiations.

FRANCE.

FAVRE MAKES A PROPOSITION FOR THE CAPITULATION OF PARIS.

LONDON, Jan. 25.—The London *Times* has the following special despatch:

VERSAILLES, Jan. 24.—Jules Favre is here; he proposes the capitulation of the soldiers and garrison with the honors of war. The terms are not deemed admissible. The attack on St. Denis and the disaster of the 19th mainly led to the resolution to ask for terms. General Trochu is ill, and General Vinoy is in command. The arrangement of the Paris surrender will take time. French demands by far too large.

The *Times* in a leader says that if Favre refuses unconditional surrender, and will not end the whole war on the German terms, Bismark, who has in his possession the full acceptance of those terms by the French Emperor and Empress, will threaten to restore Napoleon.

[illegible]

...be a too expensive fee for the author of the clerical despatch of the 18th.

LONDON, Jan. 25.—The German Parliament is expected to assemble in Berlin on the 9th of March.

TURKEY.

LONDON, Jan. 25.—A semi-official declaration has been received from Constantinople that henceforth Turkey will rely on herself for protection, and not on the interests and jealousies of European powers.

THE LONDON CONFERENCE.

LONDON, Jan. 25.—The Conference has again adjourned for one week. A resolution to confine the discussion to the treaty of Paris was adopted. The conference is regarded as a farce.

SOUTH AMERICA.

HAVANA, Jan. 24.—Advices to the 14th instant were received from Lima, Peru. The Arequipa Railroad was inaugurated on the 1st by President Balta, with great eclat, and is now working. New railroad lines are being projected and contracted for. Large quantities of wheat are being shipped to Europe. The small-pox in Valparaiso is disappearing.

WEST INDIES.

NEW YORK, Jan. 25.—By a cable message received in this city, yesterday, from Kingston, Jamaica, it is announced that Sir John Peter Grant, Governor of the island, has concluded an arrangement with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company for one of their steamers to call at Kingston twice a month, the steamer to make Kingston the first port direct from New York, thence to Aspinwall. Leaving Aspinwall for New York, she will again stop at Kingston for through passengers and cargo. By the arrangement, a subsidy of $25,000 in gold per annum will be paid the company.

KINGSTON, Jan. 25, via HAVANA.—The Governor, to-night, will entertain sumptuously the American Admiral and other Americans.

The people are enthusiastic over the prospect of direct communication with New York, and orders are scouring the interior for fruits to ship to New York. Fruits that before were valueless and rotting on the trees, now command high prices everywhere. There are great preparations making for the arrival of the commission.

HAVANA, Jan. 25.—Only three of the party of filibusters who disembarked at Vuelta Abajo remain alive.

HAVANA, Jan. 25.—The merchants of this city complain of great delay in the mails from Southern cities in the United States since they have been sent by the Cedar Keys route. Letters from Charleston by that route take from fourteen to twenty days to reach Havana, while letters by way of New York and New Orleans take only five to ten days.

The English brig Bismark, which arrived here yesterday, brought the crew of the English steamer Thomas Snowdon, of Middlesborough, which sunk on the 4th inst., while on the voyage from St. Michaels to New York.

NEW YORK.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DULL DAY IN THE GOLD ROOM.

NEW YORK, Jan. 25.—To-day was the dullest seen in the Gold Room since the dog days of last summer. There were scarcely a dozen brokers in the room, and they had nothing to do. The only quotation was 110⅝. The rates for carrying were 4 to 6 per cent.

MONEY

is plentiful at 4 to 5 per cent on call. Prime business notes are discounted at 7 per cent. The glut of National bank notes in the banks continues. Many of the large city banks have all their spare vault rooms filled with them, but they are unwilling to sell them at a discount. The large amount of greenbacks recently locked up has not been returned to active use on the street, but the banks generally report an increased supply of greenbacks this week.

GOVERNMENTS.

The government bond market was strong. The Assistant Treasurer bought $1,000,000 of different issues, at prices ranging from 107 80-100 to 117 80-100.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was firm at 109¼ for prime bankers' 60-day sterling, and 110¼ for sight.

STOCKS.

The highest prices of the season were reached in the stock market to-day, but the market fell off in the afternoon. The features were Lake Shore, Northwestern, and Ohio & Mississippi.

THE WHEAT MARKET

was excited and buoyant. There was a large speculative demand, with some pressing orders for shipping, and about 75,000 bushels new No. 2 spring sold at $1.54@1.55 in store, and $1.56@1.56 afloat; but this business done, the market became dull, and at the close there were sellers at inside prices. In other descriptions of wheat there was very little done.

FLOUR.

The market was much as yesterday for the common and medium grades of State and Western flours. Some orders were filled early at rather more money, but the general business was dull, and at the close buyers and sellers were apart.

[To the Associated Press.]

THE PROPOSED FEDERATE COUNCIL.

NEW YORK, Jan. 25.—The adjourned meeting of the members of the proposed Federate Council was held this morning in Trinity Chapel for the purpose of perfecting plans for the consolidation of the interests of the five New York dioceses [illegible]

[illegible]

STATE LEGISLATURES.

Business Transacted at Springfield Yesterday.

The Gold Purchase Bill Passed to a Third Reading in the House.

Senate Action on the Printing Question.

Debate on Fuller's Railroad Bill in the Senate.

United States Senator Elected by the Kansas Legislature.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

QUINCY RELIEF BILL.

JANUARY 25.—There came up this morning, in the Senate, a wail from Quincy, the people of that city declaring that they are already taxed to death, and protest against a further proposed issue of bonds to the amount of $600,000, which would make their debt amount to $100 per head. Their grief is all the greater since they have been swindled out of bonds previously issued. The bonds above referred to are intended to be issued in aid of the Quincy, Missouri & Pacific Road, running to Brownsville, Nebraska, and were ordered by a vote of the people recently had.

RAILROAD PASSENGER FARE.

The bill providing maximum rate for transportation of passengers was reported back with a recommendation that Beveridge's system of classification be not adopted. The report was concurred in, the proposed amendment receiving the votes only of Bangs, Beveridge, Alexander, Eddy, Gibson, Hampton, Hunter, Marsh, Starne, and Van Dorsten.

LASALLE COUNTY JAIL.

Then came up the special order, which was a Senate bill repealing a former law, which provided for the building of the LaSalle County jail on the public square at Ottawa, in order to enable the authorities to put it elsewhere. Mr. Fuller expressed himself as satisfied of the constitutionality of the law, but Mr. Underwood was of opinion that it was a special measure, and that, to make it good, it must be so worded as to enable Supervisors, or proper authority of any county, to change location of jail, or other public buildings. He offered an amendment to that effect, which made the bill a queer mixture, repealing a special law relative to a particular place, and in the same section making a general provision. The amendment was objected to as useless, as re-enacting the general law. Cook and LaSalle Counties were exceptions, under the law of 1851, and all that was wanted was to repeal that special law. It was not understood that the constitution prohibited the repeal of a special law or any part of one. The bill, as originally proposed, was a general law, giving to the Supervisors of LaSalle County authority possessed by those of all other counties. The amendment was voted down, and bill ordered engrossed for third reading.

THE RAILROAD BILL AGAIN.

The Railroad bill was again taken up, and Underwood made another effort to save the little roads, by offering an amendment that the bill should not apply to any road less than ten miles long, intending to cover the short local lines, which are greatly needed in the State, and the building of which is just beginning.

THE REPORTING QUESTION.

Another special order—the reporting question—then came up in the Senate. A motion to postpone the subject till Friday, was voted down, and General Beveridge offered a substitute, similar to the one offered in the House, by Dr. Roe, yesterday.

THE GOLD BILL AGAIN BEFORE THE HOUSE.

After several unimportant resolutions and bills of little consequence had been offered in the House, that body went into Committee of the whole on the gold bill, the pending question being Mr. Springer's amendment to cut off paying commissions to any person whatever. Mr. Springer got the floor and went on to defend his amendment, bolstering up his assertions by telegrams from various persons, and among them one from Jay Cooke & Co., offering to do the work for the State and charge no commission for it. This statement Mr. Springer considered sufficient proof of the wisdom of his amendment, not thinking that bankers controlling the purchase of so much gold could make money in other ways than by a commission. To put the business in the hands proposed by Springer, will certainly cost the State much more than if done in the way proposed by the bill, and that while apparently saving all commissions. Mr. King was led astray by these fallacious representations, and was induced to offer an amendment that the gold and exchange required should be purchased through Jay Cooke & Co., provided they made the purchases and disbursements without commission. Speeches of great force were made in opposition [illegible]

[illegible]

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE.

SPRINGFIELD, Jan. 25.

[illegible]

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

COLORED MINISTER.

Prayer was offered by the Rev. Mr. French, a colored minister.

PETITIONS.

Petitions were received and referred as follows: In relation to decisions of the Supreme Court; for protection to coal miners.

DUTY ON STOCK.

Resolutions were introduced as follows:

By Mr. CASEY—Requesting Representatives and instructing Senators in Congress to exert their influence for the abolition of the duty on the importation of stock. Adopted.

EXTENDING JURISDICTION.

By Mr. KING, of Jersey—Requesting the Judiciary Committee to report a bill for extending original jurisdiction to county courts in all actions of debt, assumpsit, replevin, and trespass, either upon persons or property, where the value in question does not exceed $500; and for crimes

[Continued on Fourth Page.]

MASONIC NOTICES.

Masonic.

Regular Convocation of Union Park Chapter 13, R. A. M., at 7½ o'clock This Evening, at their hall, corner Wood and West Lake-sts. Work on P. M. Per order H. P. J. R. WILKINS, Secretary.

EDUCATIONAL.

CHICAGO ACADEMY,
No. 11 Eighteenth-st.
H. H. BABCOCK, Principal,
NEXT TERM BEGINS
MONDAY, JAN. 30.

EDUCATIONAL.

The Second Half Session of the
Academy of the Christian Brothers,
LA SALLE, ILLINOIS,
Will open on the 1st day of February next.

TERMS:

Board and tuition, per session of ten months.... [illegible]
Music—Piano, per quarter.... [illegible]
Music—Violin, per quarter.... [illegible]

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A GREAT BOOK FOR MASONS.

Duncan's Masonic Ritual and Monitor;

Or, Guide to the three Symbolic Degrees of the Ancient York Rite, Entered Apprentice, Fellow Craft, and Master Mason, and to the Degrees of Mark Master, Past Master, Most Excellent Master, and the Royal Arch.

By MALCOLM C. DUNCAN.

[illegible]

LAKE NAVIGATION.

THE PROPELLER ST. JOSEPH

Will leave Goodrich Dock for Milwaukee, Two Rivers, &c., THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 26. [illegible]

PROFESSIONAL.

DISEASES OF THE
THROAT AND LUNGS.
DR. AYER,
No. 195
WABASH-AV.

[illegible]

From R. Scott, Esq., with Carson, Pirie & Co., 118 and 120 State-st.:

I have tried Dr. Ayer's new practice for Throat Disease. It has CURED me, and I take pleasure in certifying to it, for those who may be as skeptical as I was at first. I know the treatment has a reality and efficiency which the ordinary practice in such cases has not. I recommend Dr. Ayer as an honorable, candid, and skillful physician.
ROBT. SCOTT.

From J. S. Curtis, Esq., of Firm of Mann, Curtis & Co., 52 S. Water-st.

[illegible]
J. S. CURTIS.

Permanent Cure of Consumption.

[illegible]
E. T. LOVERING,
91 Washington-st., Chicago, Ill.

Call personally. Prices within the reach of all.
L. WINSLOW AYER, M. D.,
Lock Box 3782, Chicago, Ill.

AUCTION SALES.

By FRANK A. LEONARD,
Office, 38 Winter-st., Boston, Mass.
VALUABLE ORIGINAL
OIL PAINTINGS,
Rare, Antique, Buhl, and other Costly
FURNITURE,
Sevres and other Rare and Costly
CHINA,
Gobelin Tapestry,
Genuine Bronzes,
Statuary, Armor, etc.,
Comprising the Entire Furniture, Rare and Exquisite Objects of Art, etc., of the
"Deacon House,"
Corner of Washington and Concord-sts., Boston, Mass.
WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and FRIDAY,
February 1, 2, and 3.

[illegible]

ORIGINAL OIL PAINTINGS.

[illegible]

SALVATOR ROSA.

[illegible]

GENERAL NOTICES.

LOST DRAFT.

All persons are hereby notified not to negotiate a draft dated Chicago, Jan. 20, 1871, for the sum of $839 91-100, upon the Union Mutual Life Insurance Company, of Maine, signed by L. D. Boone, payable to Newton Bateman, and by him endorsed in blank. Said draft was lost or stolen, and payment thereof has been stopped.
NEWTON BATEMAN.

RESPONSIBLE PARTIES,

Desiring to engage in the Life Insurance business in Illinois or Minnesota, can make favorable arrangements to work for The Security Life Insurance Company, of New York, by applying to C. H. BAKER, General Agent, 106 South Clark-st., Chicago.

☞ Liberal Commissions. No Salaries.

REVOLVING KALEIDOSCOPES.

[illegible]
BARKLEY & CO., [illegible] New York.

OPENING

Of HENRY DERRICK'S Saloon at 40 South Clark-st, this evening. All his friends are cordially invited to call and see him. Music and Free Lunch.

GIFT ENTERPRISE.

$685,000

In Cash Gifts, to be Distributed by the New York Cash Prize Company.

EVERY TICKET DRAWS A PRIZE.

[illegible]

WANTED.

WANTED.

An unusual opportunity in canvassing for a new and popular form of Insurance, is offered by the PROTECTION LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, of this city. Its system reduces the expense of Insurance to one-third the usual cost, and, as the Company has an ample capital, has deposited $100,000 with the State Treasurer as security for Policy-Holders, and conducts its business under the supervision of the Insurance Department, it meets the confidence and approval of the people, and is easily worked.

A few good Agents, either male or female, are wanted for this city and elsewhere, and favorable arrangements will be made with such at the Office of the Company,

152 Madison-st.

WANTED.

[illegible]

FINANCIAL.

LOANS! LOANS!
J. H. STEAD & CO., 40 LaSalle-st.,
Have money to loan on desirable Chicago Real Estate, for long time and at reasonable rates.

TO LOAN.

[illegible]

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

[illegible]
ISAAC W. HENDERSON.
Chicago, Jan. 2, 1871. BENJ. F. HADDUCK.

DISSOLUTION.

[illegible]
ALFRED L. SEWELL.
JOHN E. MILLER.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

[illegible]
ALFRED L. SEWELL.
ISAAC W. HENDERSON.

SEWELL & HENDERSON,
STEAM BOOK BINDERS,
PRINTERS,
AND
BLANK BOOK
MANUFACTURERS,
S. W. Corner of Washington and Dearborn-sts.,
(KENDALL'S BUILDING),
CHICAGO, ILL.

[illegible]

BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURING, of all kinds required by Railroads, Banks, Merchants, and others.

BOOK BINDING, in all its branches, from the largest editions of the finest works to single volumes of Magazines and other Books, as well as all kinds of Pamphlet Binding.

PRINTING, of all kinds, for all kinds of business.

[illegible]

SEWELL & HENDERSON,
Book Manufacturers,
S. W. cor. Dearborn and Washington-sts., Chicago, Ill.

DISSOLUTION.

[illegible]

Copartnership.

[illegible]
A. C. CALKINS.
H. D. FISHER.

DISSOLUTION.

[illegible]

TRUSSES.

RUPTURE.

[illegible]

PATENTS.

PATENTS.
AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN.
MUNN & CO.

[illegible]
MUNN & CO.,
37 Park Row, New York.

SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN,

[illegible]
MUNN & CO. 37 Park Row N. Y.

IRON AND IRON RAILS.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY
OF CANADA.
Old Rails and Wrought Scrap
Iron for Sale.

[illegible]
C. J. BRYDGES,
Montreal, Jan. 10, 1871. Managing Director.

MEDFORD RUM.

LAWRENCE'S MEDFORD RUM.
DANIEL LAWRENCE & SONS,
Only manufacturers of
MEDFORD RUM,
still enjoy the reputation of manufacturing
THE BEST RUM IN THE STATES.

[illegible]

Daniel Lawrence & Sons.

FURNITURE.

FASHIONABLE
FURNITURE.
Wm. W. Strong,
303 Randolph-st.

SCALES.

HOWE'S
IMPROVED STANDARD
SCALES,

[illegible]

Office and Warerooms, 37 State-st., Chicago.
F. T. WARE & CO.

FORSYTH'S
U. S. STANDARD
SCALES,

[illegible]

RESTAURANTS.

SHWEIZER'S COFFEE HOUSE,
149 Madison-st., opposite Farwell Hall.
COFFEE, TEA & CHOCOLATE.
FRIED, RAW, and STEWED OYSTERS, ELS,
COLD MEATS, PIES, and PASTRY.
☞ No Liquors sold. Closed Sundays.

REMOVALS.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.
FRANK PARISH & CO.
HAVE REMOVED TO
87 & 89 Michigan-av.

[illegible]

The Chicago Tribune.

Rates of Subscription (payable in advance). [illegible]

THURSDAY, JANUARY 26, 1871.

THE WAREHOUSE QUESTION.

In providing remedies of abuses in the grain warehouse system the Legislature should bear in mind that the more closely they adhere to the rule and principles of the common law, the more likely are the remedies to stand the tests of litigation, and the more certainly will they afford substantial justice to all parties concerned. Indeed, some of the ablest lawyers in this city, who have given special attention to the law of bailments, are of the opinion that the common law, if enforced, would be sufficient to cure all the evils complained of.

The first thing to be done is to establish competition in the warehouse business. This can be done only by affording to the owners of all warehouses now built, or hereafter to be built, the right to connect their tracks with railway tracks. The new constitution says that this shall be done, but does not say how it shall be done. Obviously it should be done by the exercise of the same right through which railway companies were enabled to lay down their tracks—the right of eminent domain. Warehousing is a public employment—has been declared to be such by law, and is such in fact—and is, therefore, a proper subject for the exercise of this right. The general law of this State for the organization of railway companies provides that any railway company may connect its track, by means of switches, sidings, and turn-outs, with the track of any other railway company, and it provides that, if the two companies cannot agree as to the manner of making the connection, "the same shall be ascertained and determined by commissioners to be appointed by the court, as is provided hereinafter in respect to the taking of lands." (*Gross' statutes*, 545). It is no greater task to connect a warehouse track with a railway track than to connect two railway tracks together, and no different principles of law are involved. When the connection is made, the railway company is required to deliver to the warehouse all grain consigned to it. This was decided by the Supreme Court in the Vincent case. Nevertheless, the railways refuse to regard the decision in the Vincent case as binding on them except as it may be forced upon them severally by mandamus, after one or two years of litigation. An offence of this kind ought to be punishable by imprisonment. When the law has been once declared by the court of last resort, a refusal to obey it on the part of any railway official should be followed by measures as severe as those which would be visited upon the offender for contempt of court.

The latest device for circumventing and cheating, on the part of the railways, is to require all shippers of grain, who do not send their consignments to the favorite warehouses, to put their grain in bags. This requirement is supremely impudent and perfectly lawless. Common carriers are bound to carry for all alike, on the same terms, with the same diligence, in the same manner, and for the same compensation. To carry grain in bulk for A and to refuse to carry it thus for B, is as plain a violation of law and justice as the delivery of B's grain to A without his consent. If, while carrying grain in bulk for A, they may require B to put his in bags, they may also require C to put his in barrels, and D to put his in tin cans.

Having opened the door to competition in the warehouse business, the next thing to be done is to establish a system of inspection which shall be beyond the reach of either the grain-storers, the grain-dealers, or the grain-owners. When free competition is once established there will soon be warehouses where the shipper or consignee can have his grain stored separately, and thus be enabled to sell it on its merits, if he chooses. But there will still be a large amount (probably three-fourths of the whole) which will be mixed with other grain of similar quality, with the owner's consent, and sold by grade. For this there must be a system of inspection, and it ought to be under the control of the State. We assume that there will be a Board of Commissioners created by law to have charge of certain duties connected with railway and warehouse management. Let these [illegible] appoint the inspectors of grain. Let the inspectors receive their compensation out of the inspection fees, and let them be responsible to the Commissioners, and the Commissioners to the Governor, as the Governor is to the people, for the proper performance of their duties. Inspectors should also be liable to indictment for bribery or wilful dereliction of duty. The Commissioners should be charged with the enforcement of all laws in relation to public warehouses, as the State's Attorneys are now charged with the prosecution of offences against the criminal code.

To provide for the registration and cancellation of receipts, for the regular publication of the amount and kind of grain in store, and generally to carry out the provisions of the new constitution in regard to warehouses, is a mere matter of detail, and these provisions need not be much more voluminous than the article on warehouses in the constitution itself. There was an excellent suggestion in Governor Palmer's message, that persons who wilfully refuse to comply with the provisions of the warehouse article in the new constitution be subject to indictment. We fear that no less penalty than imprisonment will avail to secure a *bona fide* compliance with the law. Fines will [illegible] can be made by evading the law will be large enough to cover any fines that can be enforced, and leave a surplus besides.

THE SUBSIDY BUSINESS.

The following is given as a summary of certain bills which will come up in the Senate to-morrow, for paying subsidies for ocean steamers:

[illegible]

These, however, do not embrace the whole. Senator Conkling has a bill under his special charge, which proposes to incorporate a company to build steamships, own, possess, and operate ship yards, navy yards, make ordnance, and do any and all manner of naval and maritime business. This company is to subscribe one million of dollars capital, and is then to issue $20,000,000 in bonds, interest payable semi-annually, in gold, at 5 per cent, the principal to be paid at the end of thirty years. The United States are to assume the payment of the interest on these bonds for thirty years. The company is to build twenty steamers, and receive from the Treasury, in cash, a sum equal to 40 per cent of the cost of all the material and machinery in their construction. The bill now proposes that the mails shall be carried free, but this is merely a temporary expedient. Before it will have been in operation one year the company will ask and obtain the same allowance paid to other subsidized lines, equal to $300,000 a year for each steamer.

While the ingenuity of Senators and Representatives is thus tasked to devise schemes for depleting the Treasury and keeping up a necessity for high taxes, other gentlemen are engaged in planning how to [illegible] railroads. Senator Morrill has a bill to purchase and build a double-track steel railroad from Portland [illegible] across the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, and New York, to Lake Ontario, at Oswego, thence by the most direct line to the city of Chicago. To construct this road, the United States are to issue bonds, bearing interest at 6 per cent, running thirty years, to the amount of $50,000 per mile. The railroad company are to pay the interest and principal. In case an additional double track shall be required, the same amount of bonds are to be issued to the company. The rates of fare and of freight are to be established by act of Congress. The whole distance is, in round numbers, 1,000 miles, and this loan, therefore, will be equal to $50,000,000. As there are half a dozen other trunk lines leading from Chicago to the Atlantic, a like loan to each of them, and to each of the roads now leading to the Gulf of Mexico, and proposed to be built to California, would make a very respectable debt of itself, and would convert the national government into a giant railroad corporation, with some Fisk for President, and transform the two Houses of Congress into railroad directories. In the probable struggle between the American people and corporate monopolies, we do not think it an advisable preparation for the government to become the virtual capitalist of the railroads, or to add to its corrupting patronage the management and control of the railroads of the country.

THE CHENEY CASE.

The decision of the Supreme Court of Illinois, in which all the Judges unite, on the questions involved in the case of the Rev. Mr. Cheney, will, we think, meet general approval. The leading circumstances of the case are these: The Rev. Mr. Cheney was rector of Christ Church, in the city of Chicago; while holding that office, the Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Illinois, Rev. Dr. Whitehouse, instituted proceedings which resulted in the formal presentation of three charges against Mr. Cheney:

1. For violating Article VIII. of the Constitution of the Protestant Episcopal Church, which forbids any change or alteration in the Book of Common Prayer, in the exercise of any of the offices of the Church.
2. For a violation of his engagement to conform to the doctrines and worship of the Church contained in the declaration made by him as an absolute condition precedent to his ordination as a priest.
3. For a violation of his solemn ordination vow to minister "the doctrine, and sacraments, and the discipline of Christ, as the Lord hath commanded, and as this Church hath received the same, according to the commandments of God."

A presentment of these charges having been made, an Ecclesiastical Court was convened on July 21, 1869, at the Cathedral, in this city. Mr. Cheney appeared in person and by counsel, and filed various protests and exceptions. These were overruled. Other exceptions were taken, and, on the assembling of the court, on the 22d of July, the Sheriff appeared and served upon its members an injunction restraining them from further proceedings. The writ was granted by Judge Jameson of the Superior Court. A motion was subsequently made in the Superior Court to dissolve the injunction, which was argued, and, on the 3d of August, Judge Jameson delivered his opinion, sustaining the injunction. The case was then taken to the Supreme Court, where it has been fully discussed, and, on Tuesday last, Judge Thornton delivered the judgment of the court dismissing the bill and dissolving the injunction.

The court reviews the objections made by Mr. Cheney to the preliminary proceedings, and holds them to be insubstantial, and, with one exception, purely technical. The presentment having been made, that was the substantial thing before the court, and, if that presented matter within the jurisdiction of the court, then the court, having jurisdiction, was authorized to proceed. Upon this point the Supreme Court declares that, upon presentment made, and due service, the Ecclesiastical Court had power to take cognizance of, and decide, the case. The court acts exclusively on the presentment.

The Supreme Court states that, if the question was before it as to the sufficiency of the presentment, it would hold that it was sufficient, if so plainly drawn that the nature of the offence may be understood. The various objections to the sufficiency are examined, and the differences between the rules of the ordinary criminal law and the judicature of the Church pointed out. There was no possible doubt but that the accused knew what the charge against him was. On the question of the right to challenge, the court says that the spiritual court is the creature of the canons of the Church; under these, [illegible] a presentment is made, a list of eight presbyters must be furnished the accused, and he may select three or five, who shall constitute the court. If he refuse to select, then the Standing Committee of the Church select. To this extent the right of peremptory challenge is allowed. This is the unquestioned law of the Church, and the court says:

> "The minister, in a legal point of view, is a voluntary member of an association [illegible]"

This right to challenge the court for favor has been, in a popular sense, a strong point in the case, the implication being that the presbyters selected were hostile to the accused. The Supreme Court, in disposing of it, does not confine itself to the statement that the accused might avoid an objectionable discipline by withdrawing from it, but defends the right of the Church to establish and enforce its own laws, upon the ground that such a right was essential to religious liberty. The reasoning of the court is irresistible.

> [illegible]

The court meets the allegation, that Mr. Cheney has a vested right to the rectorship of Christ Church, and to its emoluments and profits, by showing that every minister, before appointment to a parish, must be ordained, and have previously pledged conformity; the parish must accept, recognize, and adopt the canons and discipline of the Church; these conditions being complied with the vestry make arrangements for his salary. The contract is to pay the salary while he is rector, and his continuance as rector depends upon his conformity to the canons and discipline and laws of the Church. A rector, while suspended, cannot receive his salary. The contract in the case necessarily must be construed by the canons of the Church. Every man has a right to teach and preach the Gospel. But, in an organized Church, having written rules and established doctrines and modes of worship, this right is qualified. The continuance, powers, and emoluments of the position depend upon the will of the Church. The sentence of a church judicatory, in a proper case, deprives of the position, and the salary and emoluments are gone. The constitution provides that the free exercise of religious profession and worship, without discrimination, shall forever be guaranteed. The constitution intended to guard against all interference by the State, not only with each man's religious faith, but with his membership in the Church, and the rights and discipline which might be adopted. This religious freedom cannot be maintained if the civil courts enter the domain of the Church, construe its canons and rules, and dictate its discipline and regulate its trials. The free exercise and enjoyment of religious freedom must to an extent [illegible] each voluntary association of men may determine. The civil power may contribute to the protection, but cannot interfere to destroy or fritter away.

The court says that the civil courts will interfere with churches or religious associations when rights of property or civil rights are involved, but they will not revise the decisions of such associations upon ecclesiastical matters, merely to ascertain their jurisdiction. No civil rights of Mr. Cheney are so imperilled as to demand the interposition of the civil courts. In all cases where jurisdiction attaches, the judgment of the Church court is conclusive as to purely ecclesiastical offences. "It should be equally conclusive," says the court, "upon doubtful and technical questions involving a criticism of the canons, even though they may comprise jurisdictional facts."

Chief Justice Lawrence and Justice Sheldon file an additional opinion; they concur in the decision, and in the opinion itself, except as to one point. They do not agree in the implication that, where there is no other right of property involved than the loss of clerical office or salary, as an incident to such discipline, the spiritual court is to be exclusive judge of its own jurisdiction, and that its decision is binding upon secular courts. When a spiritual court has once been organized, in conformity with the rules of the denomination, and when it has jurisdiction of the parties and the subject matter, its subsequent action in the administration of spiritual discipline will not be revised. When, however, a clergyman is in danger of being defrauded and losing his salary by the action of a spiritual court, unlawfully constituted, Justices Lawrence and Sheldon think he may come to the secular courts for protection, and secular courts should examine the question of jurisdiction, without regard to the decision of the spiritual court.

It thus appears that the Supreme Court is unanimously of the opinion that the spiritual court was lawfully constituted in the Cheney case, and that it had jurisdiction of the matter and persons involved. The substance of the charge is that Mr. Cheney purposely omitted a certain portion of the formula in the service of baptism. The fact of the omission is not in dispute, but whether the omission itself is an offence, is to be determined, as the Supreme Court says, by the spiritual court. The latter court will reassemble on the 1st of February, and will proceed with the trial.

The Baltimore *American* cites the great improvement which has taken place in the condition of the public schools of Maryland since the war as the best possible indication of the revolution in public sentiment in that State, caused by the recent civil war. As a companion to the case of Maryland, and, undoubtedly, a more marked case than that, we may instance Missouri, which has been completely regenerated, socially as well as politically, by the abolition of slavery and the influx of free Northern people and free Northern notions since the bane was removed. And in this case, also, the regeneration is best indicated by the march of the schoolmaster and spread of the spelling book. Five years ago there was not a school of any sort, except a few Freedmen's Bureau schools, outside of St. Louis, Kansas City, and Jefferson City. Now, there is a school in almost every district; school books are being disseminated at the rate of twenty for every one bought before the war; and the system of the State bids fair, in two years, to equal in efficiency that of Illinois or Wisconsin. This state of educational progress is the best guarantee for the future political status of Missouri.

The Springfield *Journal* says: "There is not a State in the Union that does not pay for the official reporting of its General Assemblies, and if Illinois cannot do the same, it can let it alone."

We were under the impression that there was not a State in the Union that *does* pay for the official reporting of its General Assembly. There are twenty or more Legislatures now in session, and we receive newspapers from the capitals of all these States. Yet we do not know of one that contains an official report of the proceedings of a legislative body.

The auctioneer of the future who shall be disposing of great men's autographs to the highest bidder will not find those of certain members of the Forty-first Congress to command a very high price, the reason being the superabundance in which they will be found attached to all manner of articles sent through the United States mails. For instance, we do not believe that the Hon. Lewis McKenzie, M. C., of Virginia, pays due attention to the intrinsic value of his autograph, else he would not have offered it so freely, by way of frank, to the publications of a Washington bookseller named Boyd, which is in every respect a private enterprise and in nowise a public document.

The Hon. Mr. McKenzie's method of disseminating his autograph is as follows: [illegible] the country receive a circular from Boyd, [illegible] book which he publishes, and offering to forward same, "mailed free," on receipt of $5. Those who remit the desired currency receive the book, the wrapper of which is duly superscribed, and bears also the following legend:

Pub. Doc. Free, L. McKenzie, M. C.

For this service, which saves Mr. Boyd an outlay of 40 cents on each book for postage, the Hon. Mr. McKenzie ought to receive at least 25 cents per volume franked; which sum, we insist, is not the price which the autograph of a high-minded and upright member of Congress ought to bring, unless some allowance is also made to the honorable gentleman, by the Postal Reform Committee, for thus cogently illustrating the beauties of the franking system.

Regarding the newspaper as a commodity, there is no doubt that, as in the case of other commodities, it takes all sorts to suit all kinds of people. There are probably a few consumers of newspapers who prefer to read in the paper which they buy a column account of an ordinary evening party on Milwaukee avenue, to the exclusion of an equal volume of really public news; there are also, doubtless, those who are glad to read in their New York *Sun*, each Monday morning, a labored personal description of Mr. Beecher at church on the previous evening—[illegible] a glance from his eye, how many times he had occasion to use his pocket-handkerchief, and the words in full of all the hymns which he caused to be sung, etc.; and there may be a large class of readers who relish the most particular editorial column of their newspaper [illegible] editorial articles, of which five had for their sole topic the alleged convivial habits of a certain Senator, the [illegible] of their point upon vile puns which required typographical elucidation, three were wanton and unmentionable charges against individuals, and one was a "joke" founded upon the fact of an actor's having been stricken with paralysis.

We print in another column an account of a case of cruelty to animals, which shows three things, all of which have important bearings on the work of humanitarian reform: 1. To what shocking acts of cruelty the inflamed passions and blunted sensibilities of men will sometimes lead them. 2. That the laws of States and cities, as they now stand, are either sadly inadequate to the prevention of the class of outrages named, or wretchedly enforced. 3. That even the penalties, few and weak, which are imposed could not, in most cases, be applied, but for the exertions of some sagacious person whose special province it is to follow such cases through to the punishment of the malefactor. If there is in Chicago a society having known headquarters and an officer charged with looking up cases of cruelty, almost any humane person witnessing such a case will be sufficiently interested to go to that headquarters and inform that officer of the circumstances of the case, whereas very few would have the leisure or the hardihood to carry the matter into the police courts single-handed. One of the first duties of the revived Humane Society of Chicago will obviously be to see that our city has an ordinance and Police Magistrates better than Washington, which, together, let off, for a paltry fine of $5, a wretch who has committed one of the most atrocious acts conceivable.

We recommended the exiles of Erin to apply to the Prince of Erie for an injunction to protect them against their too demonstrative receivers; instead of which (such is the obstinacy of the Hibernian nature), they have rushed straight into the arms of Mrs. Lawler's discarded suitor, and allowed themselves to be exhibited in the boxes of his Opera House, where they heard a grand concert by the grand orchestra of the Grand Opera House. But they showed that they had their eye-teeth cut all the while; for, when the Prince invited them to a regal banquet which he had prepared for them, they firmly declined the honor, consenting only to indulge in a glass of Roman—a brand which, doubtless, typifies the policy of the five exiles until their fellow-patriots shall have arrived.

It seems that the Internal Revenue Department, after getting ready twenty-five [illegible] blanks for the assessment of the income tax for 1870, is [illegible] will be abrogated by the government. Congress will, undoubtedly, avail itself of the privilege and discontinue the tax. We predict the most sudden and remarkable increment of individual incomes on record immediately on the publication of the law abolishing the tax. To prove which, let some enterprising journalist send his reporters among men of business, and say to them, "I wish to learn your income for 1870, to compare it with that of last year." Jones, who had been struggling on with his then $2,000, will be found to be enjoying a comfortable $5,000; while Smith, the blessed speculator, whose losses ate up everything last year, will be found to have come out right side up, with a good, snug $50,000 on the profit side of his ledger. Let General Pleasanton and Congress try this once, and see if our prediction be not fulfilled.

The business of legislation is probably the most active and important department of industry now going on in the United States, the season for this being particularly active, and for all other branches of business very dull. Senatorial elections having been duly attended to in nearly all cases, the State Legislatures have gone to grinding out statutes with a will. That of Missouri, which has just signalized itself by sending Frank Blair as its representative at Washington, and discussed, with great volubility, a large batch of political resolutions, is now expected to settle down to more local and material affairs. The most important measures before it, or likely to come before it, are summarized by the St. Louis *Democrat* of Monday. They are the remodelling of the State School laws, which are greatly in need of improvement; the creation of new counties and readjustment of boundary lines, necessitated by the large influx of population from the North; the systematizing of the judiciary in the counties and circuits; and a multitude of St. Louis schemes, chief of which are the reconstruction of the courts and consolidation of the City and County Governments.

THE NORTHWEST.

ILLINOIS.

Aaron Morgan, an old citizen of Danville, was killed, on Tuesday, in a coal mine, by the caving in of earth upon him, dislocating his neck.

—Michael Gard, one of the oldest citizens of Pike County, died at Kinderhook on the 5th inst., aged 77 years. Jacob Carman died at Petersburgh, December 28, 1870, aged 68 years. He had been a resident of Illinois for 51 years.

—The timber along the line of the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western Railway, between Bloomington and Leroy, suffered immense damage by the storm of last week, whole acres of trees being broken down in some places.

—The Mt. Vernon *Free Press* of the 19th says: "Since our assertion last week that the peach buds are not killed in this locality, several experienced fruit-growers have informed us that we were mistaken, and that the buds are nearly all destroyed, while others claim that there will be an average crop."

IOWA.

The Andrew *Journal* says that the largest hay-field in that county is near the mouth of the Maquoketa River. It comprises 1,600 acres.

—The Decorah *Press* "learns from a reliable source that a Mrs. ——, of Spillville, gave birth to *four* children—two boys and two girls—one day this week, and that the mother and *children* are all doing as well as could be expected."

—Major Thomas Jones, of Pleasant Valley Township, Scott County, one of the settlers of 1837, died on the 10th inst., aged 80 years.

—A young lady named Angeline Mutmaker, living in Cedar County, near Moscow, died in great agony, last Saturday, from injuries received by her clothes taking fire the day previous, while engaged in household duties.

—It is said that Geo. W. Tift, of Buffalo, owns 3,000 acres of land in one of the northern counties of Iowa, out of which he proposes to make a model farm, and designs ascertaining if Chinamen will make good farmers, and to that end will import fifty of them early next spring. He has already contracted for the building of an extensive row of houses for their accommodation.

—A two-year-old child of Mr Strong was burned to death in Louis county on the 13th inst. A lot of ashes and coals were thrown near the door, and, while the mother was absent at a neighbor's for water, the child got to playing in the ashes and her dress caught fire. [illegible] Before the mother arrived, it was burned to death.

—A child, aged 8 years, belonging to Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Prior, residing six or seven miles east of Carthage, was scalded to death, a few days ago, by a kettle of hot water turning over on it. [illegible] The first accident occurred about two years ago—the child falling into a kettle of boiling maple syrup.

—Des Moines gets the Parsons College. The *Register* says: "The legacy of General Parsons devised for this college amounts in cash to $40,000, estimating four thousand acres of land to be worth $20,000, and there being about $20,000 in cash. For the blessing of having such an institution in our midst, certain of our most prominent Presbyterian citizens have agreed to raise by endowment and otherwise the sum of $50,000, and an eligible site for the building."

—The Dubuque *Times*, of the 24th, tells the following:

"A somewhat laughable incident was related to us yesterday, the particulars of which are as follows, the main facts being vouched for as strictly true: A young man started from Dunleith to cross the river on the ice, [illegible]"

WISCONSIN.

A young man in Waupun writes with his mouth. His body is paralyzed below the chin.

—A little child of John Schild, of Sevastopol, Door County, was so severely scalded, last Friday, [illegible] to die shortly afterwards. A large kettle of boiling water was standing on the floor, and in some manner the child upset it, the contents going all over it.

INDIANA.

Fort Wayne has a fish-catching dog.

—Mrs. John Llewellyn, of Tobin township, Perry County, gave birth last week to three boys, one of whom has since died.

—The Lebanon *Pioneer* boasts of a lawyer of that place "so large that it takes a tailor and two ladies two days and a half to make him a pair of pantaloons."

—The married women of Brownstown have held a meeting, in which they "resolved" against worthless, lazy, whining husbands; resembling so many indecent Egyptian mummies."

—The Evansville *Journal* tells of a woman who applied to a Catholic clergyman of that city for a contribution to help her pay her passage to a neighboring city. [illegible]

MICHIGAN.

George Gearhart, who lived three miles east of Three Rivers, committed suicide, January 9, [illegible]

—The following are the names of the officers elected for the ensuing year by the members of the Michigan Grand Lodge I. O. O. F.: Isaac Lides, of St. Joseph County, Most Worthy Grand Master; L. H. Rankin, Deputy Grand Master; —— Doughty, Grand Warden; F. M. Foster, of Jackson, Grand Secretary; B. H. Morrison, of Sturgis, Grand Treasurer.

MINNESOTA.

The St. Paul *Press* of the 24th says: [illegible]

OHIO.

There are 189 persons in nine townships of Wood County, over the age of 70 years. The oldest person in the county is Deborah Berry, of Henry township, who is 110 years old. Two are 98, and eighteen are over 90 years of age.

MISCELLANEOUS.

January 23 was a fearfully cold day in Canada, the mercury being noted as follows: Toronto, 10 below zero; Lindsay, 30 below zero; Belleville, 20; Kingston, 18; Montreal, 30; Port Colborne, 10; Quebec, 20.

—The "drunk room" is a feature of a Louisville hotel. Transient guests, overcome by Bourbon, are cared for there till sober.

[illegible]

[illegible] of any active measures against Turkey—is pushed forward with all possible speed, and now lacks only fifty miles of completion.

—A will, bearing date of 1825, has been proved fraudulent in Providence by the fact that the paper on which it was written contains the water-mark "A. P. Co., superfine," when no paper thus marked was made before the year 1869.

—Before the surrender of Pfalzburg, which held out from August 14 to December 12 against the Germans, 12,000 muskets, together with 800 rounds of cartridges for each, were destroyed; 12,000,000 pounds of powder were flung into the moat, and all the cannon spiked, and their wheels and carriages broken.

—A Charleston merchant estimates that the rice crop of the entire South in 1870-'71 will be about 80,000 casks. He expects 60,000 casks from South Carolina, 20,000 from Georgia, 10,000 from Louisiana, and the small remainder from North Carolina.

—One of the results of the German Arctic Exploring Expedition is the discovery of immense coal beds in the north of Greenland. Mountains exceeding Mont Blanc in height were discovered, and the botanical specimens found indicate that Greenland must have been covered, at one time with a rich vegetation.

—Brooklyn has 208 fires, costing $563,470, in 1870, against 211, costing $1,206,128, in 1869. The steam heating apparatus is condemned as dangerous. There were twenty deaths from fire, and in nearly every case each was occasioned by the explosion of kerosene oil.

—A young man in Portland saw a lady across the way shaking some apple-parings out of a napkin, and mistook it for a handkerchief signal. He called, and was kicked down stairs.

—The American Optical Company, of Sturbridge, Mass., employ 160 hands, and has made and sold during the past three months 41,916 pairs of spectacles, eye-glasses, etc, of which 3,000 were of gold, 4,000 of silver, and the balance of steel.

—The Professor of mathematics in a Western college has figured out before his class the exact dimensions of Heaven. He decides that it contains but 1,500 square miles, and bases his calculation upon the 21st chapter of Revelations. It is thought by him, however, that this space will be ample, as so many people seem to be going the other way at present.

—Forty of the most prominent French citizens of Dreux are held by the Prussians in retaliation for the detention of forty sea captains of the German mercantile marine in France. The French Government demanded forty officers of superior rank in exchange for them; and, instead of complying, the Prussian General seized these forty French citizens, and compelled them to become hostages for the good treatment of the forty merchant captains.

—The haggis is a national Scottish dish, made of oatmeal, beef and mutton suet, pound for pound, one beef's liver, pepper, salt, and spices. When chopped very fine, it is sewed up in the stomach of a sheep, prepared as for tripe, cooked six or seven hours, and eaten hot.

—A stock company has been formed in the French Department of the Rhone, for the purpose of plundering German provisions, munitions, and mail trains, as well as the transports of the wounded. They call themselves "*Enfants Perdus de la Rhone*," and have been organized with one thousand shares, and a working capital of a hundred thousand francs. The stock company employs a number of armed men, who have to deliver their plunder to the managers of the concern, and this plunder is divided among the stockholders in proportion to the number of shares they own.

—The following remedy for croup is going the rounds of the papers. It is said to give almost instant relief, even in cases where other remedies have failed. It is nothing more than allspice tea. Make the tea of whole grains of allspice. It seems at once to cut the phlegm loose and relieve the child.

—Maryland papers complain in strong language of the cruel outrages perpetrated on the negro sailors employed by the boats engaged in dredging for oysters in Chesapeake Bay. "Almost every week," says the *Calvert Journal*, "we hear of dead bodies coming ashore bearing marks of cruelty and violence inflicted on them. Frequently the poor creatures manage to escape, and present a most pitiable appearance. They are generally almost destitute of clothing, their feet and hands are frost-bitten, and their looks fully verify their statements of the suffering they have received."

—The Boston *Journal* tells this story of a temperance Captain: An incident was recently related in the life of a sea Captain, whose strong and earnest feeling respecting the use of intoxicating drinks [illegible] Santa Cruz, in the West Indies, with his vessel, when the season for shipping the products of that region was past, and nothing remained to go for freight except a cargo of rum. He was offered the freight at a handsome price, but peremptorily declined it [illegible] that he came to Boston in ballast. On his arrival he estimated the loss to the vessel by his refusal, and informed the owners of the circumstance, adding that he was willing to pay them the proportion of the freight money which had been lost by his conduct. The respect in which the Captain was held, however, prevented acceptance of his offer, and he was continued in command, but care was taken that, if possible, his voyages should be thereafter so arranged as to avoid all "rum" ports. The Captain is now in charge of a fine ship, which is on the way from Europe to this port, and although somewhat advanced in age, he still adheres to his old-time principles.

PERSONAL.

A. T. Stewart has twelve acres of store, if it were all spread out on a flat surface.

—The Whittemore cadet at West Point, whose appointment cost the South Carolina Congressman his seat, has just been discharged from the Academy for non-proficiency.

—Jeremiah O'Donovan Rossa is described as being "six feet in height, straight as a rush, with a fearless blue eye, somewhat deep under the arched brows; and squirrel nose, sensitive as a war-horse at the nostrils."

—The death in London is announced, at the age of 97, of Mr. Thomas Dawes, the senior partner of the firm of Messrs. Dawes & Sons, solicitors, and said to be the oldest lawyer on the rolls, having been admitted in 1795.

—Colonel Rob Gleason and wife celebrated their golden wedding at their residence, in Hartford, on the 17th. Mr. Gleason was formerly well known as a publisher, the Connecticut *Mirror* and the *Evangelical Gazette* being among his periodicals.

—Seelig Brothers & Co., American bankers in Europe, are so confident of the speedy fall of Paris that they advertise to undertake commissions in that city to be fulfilled within twenty-five days from date.

—Near Seneca Falls, in New York, one George [illegible] and got married.

—The Paducah *Kentuckian* says: "No man has such a terrible time as Elijah Harlan during the war. He was seven times captured, and each time made his escape by killing the guard; has been shot seven times, and once hung, [illegible] Yet Elijah lives to carry cattle to Cairo and sees more ghosts than any other living man."

—A Montreal paper says that Mrs. Thomas D'Arcy McGee, whose sudden death was announced in the *Journal* on Saturday morning, never fully recovered the shock of her late husband's death at the hands of an assassin, [illegible] only a few days previous to her sudden death that her medical adviser, Dr. Schmidt, informed her that she might die at any moment.

—A monument of Italian marble, on a granite base, has just been erected over the remains of ex-President Pierce, in the cemetery in Concord, N. H. It is fifteen feet in height, and bears the simple inscription: "Franklin Pierce. Born Nov. 23, 1804. Died Oct. 8, 1869."

—Vice Admiral Stephen C. Rowan will probably be stationed at New York, as Port Admiral of that port, in place of Rear Admiral Stringham, who is on the retired list.

—A German orphan asylum and a German cemetery are to be established by Gottlieb F. Burkhardt, a Boston lager beer brewer, at the celebrated "Brook Farm," in Massachusetts, where Hawthorne, Dana, Thoreau, and others once tried the experiment of co-operative life.

—Hattie Royce, the bone of contention between Professor Royce and his wife, has been disposed of for the time being. Judge Morgan, of Syracuse, has decided that the girl, who is now a little more than 13 years old, shall be kept at Falley Seminary, Fulton, for a year, until she is of age to decide with which parent she will live. The mother will have access to her daughter as often as shall seem good to the Principal. Should the Professor fail to pay for her schooling, exclusive control of her is immediately to be given to the mother.

—The former proprietor of an old Pittsfield (Mass.) newspaper, long since extinct, has a curious history. Imbued with love of adventure and novelty in youth, he left Berkshire in 1847 for California. From there he drifted into the Pacific seas, and, with a comrade was taken prisoner at some Australasian island. His companion was eaten, while he, more fortunate, escaped the same [illegible] of a handsome island girl, and was married after the New Zealand fashion, and five children were the fruit of their union. [illegible] the Atlantic coast in 1866, after ten years' absence. Philadelphia became his home, and returning to his old trade he continued there until the war broke out, when he went to Washington in the government service. He still lives.

—The following letter is from Anna Dickinson [illegible]

—Mrs. Mary Harrod Greenough died at Syracuse, N. Y., a few days ago, at an advanced age, [illegible]

SAN DIEGO.

The Climate of Southern California.

A City of Great Expectations.

Land Titles.

Resources of the Country.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

San Diego, Cal., Jan. 1.

This is the first day of the new year. As I sit writing by my open window, and cast my eye upon a neighboring garden where the new peas are just coming up, and perpetual-blooming roses alternate with the delicate japonica, it is impossible to realize that we are in the midst of winter. Every day is only a repetition of its predecessor. The sun shines out brightly, the thermometer ranging from 65 to 70 degrees in the shade, from 9 in the morning until 4 in the afternoon, when the sea breeze sets in, and the atmosphere cools down, lowering to 40, or, perhaps, to 35 degrees, during the night, making two blankets necessary to comfort. Occasionally, in December and January, a slight frost is seen at daylight, rarely sufficient, however, to touch the flowers, and disappearing by sunrise. We Eastern sojourners are all the time unconsciously saying to ourselves, we must hurry up and improve this fine weather before the snows come to imprison us within doors, forgetting that this is all the winter they have to offer us in Southern California. So far as the climate of this country is concerned, nothing that has ever been said or written on the subject has been exaggerated. To one accustomed to the variable weather of Illinois, it is difficult to conceive of a region where, not for a few days or weeks, but for month after month, through fall and winter, and spring and summer, one day of brilliant sunshine follows another with almost the same certainty that the sun performs his daily circuit. The air is singularly dry and bracing; a gentle breeze comes from the mountains in the forenoon, and, shifting at midday, sets in from the sea until evening. We start out for a day's ride without overcoats or wraps, and without the slightest apprehension of being overtaken by a storm, or Chicago northeaster, before we get back; and what is noteworthy in connection with San Diego is the fact that, although resting upon the bay, with the broad swell of the ocean directly in front, and without intervening headlands, a fog, the usual concomitant of such a location, is rarely ever known. And then as to temperature, I have before me thermometrical notations running through a series of years, and they establish the fact beyond controversy that, for evenness and uniformity of range, no portion of the United States can compare with Southern California.

With an average annual rain-fall of only 10½ inches, as against 35 to 45 in the Middle States, and an almost entire absence of fogs, the dryness of the atmosphere is only a necessary consequence. Indeed, the absence of rains and running streams has become one of the chief drawbacks to the Pacific slope; and, but for the supply from mountain snows and easily-made wells, would be a permanent obstacle to its future development. But, whatever defects may inhere to this part of the country agriculturally, there is no doubt that it is unsurpassed as a dwelling-place for persons afflicted with pulmonary complaints. No rain has fallen since our arrival, notwithstanding this is the "rainy season." The rainy season in California is so called not because it then rains continuously, or any considerable portion of the time, but because there is no rainfall during any other season of the year. In the northern part of the State there are occasional showers during the months of June, July, August, and September, but they are very unusual there. A rain in San Diego during either of those months is unknown. From a table before me, showing the rainfall at various places during a year, taken at random, I extract the following:

[illegible]

From this table it will be seen that the amount of rain at San Francisco is about one-half as great as in the States east of the Mississippi, and at San Diego one-half as great as at San Francisco, [illegible] Humboldt Bay. With these climatic features, it is not difficult to foresee that Southern California will become a place of large resort for invalids when it becomes better known. [illegible]

[illegible] soon be available for all natural and legitimate uses. The question then arises, for what is the land adapted, and how can it be made available in a region where the crop is liable to be cut off every third year by excessive droughts? And this brings me to the second obstacle to which I have alluded, as the more prominent and serious one in the development of the country. The liability to drought which renders cattle-raising impracticable, applies with equal, or greater, force to the raising of cereals. To secure the growing of these crops irrigation must be resorted to. To be sure, this is not necessary every year. Probably three crops out of five may be made without irrigation. The Cajon Rancho, lying fifteen miles from San Diego, produced a large crop, between fifty and sixty bushels of wheat to the acre, year before last, without irrigation, and the owner informed me that his crop netted upward of $6,000. But this large yield was exceptional. Last year the drought came, and the result was, in part, a failure. The present indications are that it will again fail this year, and then, for two or three years, may come rains and bountiful crops. When a drought intervenes, it literally burns up the crop, and scorches the earth like a consuming fire. It leaves nothing. I take it that farming cannot be self-supporting with the loss of every third crop. In this state of things, the only resort in Southern California is to irrigate. But to irrigate for wheat, barley, or corn will not pay. The outlay is too great for the yield. Assuming $25 as the product of an acre of wheat, if it costs $30 to irrigate, the balance at the end of the year is on the wrong side of the ledger. But if the same acre, in oranges, lemons, almonds, English walnuts, olives, figs, sugar beets, castor beans, grapes, pears, peaches, apricots, or apples, will produce fifty, or a hundred, or five hundred dollars, it will pay to irrigate. This is a very simple problem in mathematics. Can it be worked out in practice? I believe it can, beyond question. The country is full of fertile valleys and rich mesa lands, which will produce all of the products last above named, and many others, by judicious and systematic irrigation. Where springs are not found, water can generally be obtained from wells of moderate depth. The constant and steady trade winds furnish the necessary power to drive wind mills for pumping, and these mills, of a simple form, are cheaply and easily constructed by any farmer who has ingenuity enough to use a saw and hammer. Within easy distance of San Diego are hundreds of thousands of good lands to be obtained at reasonable prices. I believe the day is not far distant when these valleys and table lands will be found dotted over with small farms, producing all the semi-tropical fruits. Ten, twenty, or forty acres is enough for a fruit farm. Such farms can be had on tracts where the title is already settled, and men can purchase with safety. Of course, time and patience will be necessary to produce the desired results, but for men of small means and willing industry, men who, for a time, are prepared to forego the comforts and conveniences to be found in older communities, here is an inviting field.

L. G. W.

BEATING THE LIGHTNING TRAIN.

Exciting Race Along the Hudson—Contest Between Ice-Boats and the Chicago Express Train—The Latter Gloriously Beaten.

Poughkeepsie (Jan. 20) Correspondence of the New York Times.

The ice-boating thus far this winter has not been very good, but nevertheless the owners of boats have entered into the sport with much zeal. On Friday of last week there was a novel scene witnessed on the river north of here. It was a race between the two ice-boats Zephyr, owned by Mr. J. Buckhout, the Icicle, owned by Mr. John Roosevelt, and the Chicago express train from New York. These two boats are among the fastest in the Poughkeepsie Ice-boat Association. On the day named the wind blew hard from the southwest, striking the boats on the quarter. Both vessels were on the ice north of the Whale Dock, and at a stand still within one hundred feet of the east shore when the whistle of the locomotive of the train with which they were to race sounded. This to the tiller-men of the Zephyr and Icicle was a starting signal. In an instant they were in their boats lying at full length, when they "down stick" and put their crafts on the wind. Then came the race. The passengers on the cars raised the windows and waved their hats and handkerchiefs; the engineer blew tantalizing whistles as his train thundered through the cuts and over bridges, leaving the ice-boats gradually astern.

Suddenly the breeze freshened. The canvas on the boats swelled out, the riggings tightened, the steel runners commenced humming over the clear, smooth, black ice, and then the tiller-men of the boats knew that they had their iron-bound adversary. The Zephyr rapidly overhauled the lightning train "dead to the north," and then the excitement all over the train, from the engineer to the blind brakeman, was of the liveliest nature. Close behind the Zephyr followed the Icicle, both boats flying along with lightning rapidity. Again the waving of handkerchiefs and hats, and the blowing of the locomotive whistle, added excitement to the scene. Soon the novel craft had passed the fast train, and were far ahead, slipping over the ice at the rate of a mile a minute. Never was there a prettier race, and never was railroad train, and a fast train at that, so very badly beaten. Running into the poor ice district, the victors whirled about like a flash, and headed down the river, again giving the engineer of the train as it came along a parting wave, the latter sending whistling shrieks from his machine in response, and the passengers also giving farewell waves of hats and handkerchiefs.

The first fatal accident in the history of ice-boating occurred on the Hudson the same day. It was a collision. All reports say it was unavoidable, but ice-boatmen cannot account for it. One of the boats belonged at Athens, and was sailed by Ira Whiting, and the other belonged at Hudson, and was sailed by Walter Worth. [illegible] Jacob Best, the young man who was killed, was on board the Hudson boat, lying at full length upon the windward side. [illegible] When it is known that the least move of the tiller of the hind boat would have avoided the accident, the case as it stands is a singular one.

The Asiatic Trade—Auction Sales of China Cargoes.

From the San Francisco Alta, Jan. 18.

The changed relations between California and the Inland States, caused by the competition naturally following railroad communication, has been considered by certain [illegible]

CAGED AT LAST.

The Adventures of Van Eaton, the Forger—His Arrest in New Orleans—Adventures of a New York Detective.

From the New York Tribune, Jan. 21.

Louis M. Van Eaton, alias Livingston, a noted forger, whose exploits have been heretofore related in the *Tribune*, arrived in this city yesterday, in the custody of United States Detective Thomas Sampson, and was committed to a cell at Police Headquarters. On the 3d of November last Van Eaton sold a $1,000 United States five-twenty bond to Hallgarten & Co., brokers, of No. 28 Broad street, and received a check therefor. This check he had certified at the bank on which it was drawn, and then, cleverly erasing the amount named, made it $77,000. With it he then purchased from Wells, Fargo & Co. $77,000 worth of bonds, on which he negotiated a loan of $50,000 at the office of the Mercantile Loan and Warehouse Company, receiving two checks for $25,000 each. He tried to get these checks cashed, but the officers of the bank on which they were drawn refused to cash them unless Van Eaton was identified by some responsible person as the one in whose favor they were drawn. Van Eaton went back to the office of the Loan and Warehouse Company, and endeavored to induce one of the officers of the institution to go with him to the bank, and vouch for him to the cashier. Before this could be done it was after banking hours, and no payment would therefore be made until the following day. Failed in his endeavor to obtain the money for the checks, Van Eaton gave them to a broker of his acquaintance, and desired him early on the following day to purchase bonds with them, and deliver them to him (Van Eaton) at a place named. Before the purchase could be made, Wells, Fargo & Co., discovered the true character of the check given them by Van Eaton, and, communicating with the Loan & Warehouse Company, payment of the check given to Van Eaton was stopped, and the broker employed to make the purchase of bonds was taken into custody when he offered the checks as payment. By some means Van Eaton learned that his scheme had been detected, and fled from the city.

He was next heard from in California, where he sold a $10,000 United States bond, one of the $65,000 worth stolen from Senor Castillo, Treasurer of the Cuban Foreign Mission, for $9,000 in gold. He had changed the number of the bond. About two weeks ago Van Eaton arrived in New Orleans from Havana, accompanied by a woman who had been with him in his travels. He was arrested, and after a hearing was discharged, but was re-arrested on a telegram from Judge Davis, United States District Attorney of this district. Detective Sampson was provided with the necessary papers, including a requisition on Governor Warmouth for the prisoner, and started for New Orleans, arriving there on Tuesday last, after some delay on the road. He found that the examination of the prisoner was set down for the following day. Van Eaton was again discharged, and was at once rearrested by Detective Sampson, on a warrant from Governor Warmouth. Before he could leave the court room a writ of *habeas corpus*, which had been provided for such an emergency as this was on Detective Sampson. He informed the officer who served the writ that he would obey it; but, instead of doing so, he placed his prisoner in a carriage and drove rapidly away. He was followed by the officer and the friends of the prisoner in another carriage, but managed to elude them, and took refuge with his prisoner in the house of a German on a side street. Chief of Police Badger, who had received a telegram from Superintendent Kelso, requesting him to give Detective Sampson all the aid he could, placed the police steamboat at the disposal of the latter, and on it the prisoner was placed and carried twenty miles up the Mississippi River to a small station on the line of the railroad. The prisoner was then placed on board the [illegible] North. On this train was an officer of a New Orleans Court, who bore with him a writ of *habeas corpus* issued by one of the New Orleans Judges. He demanded that Sampson return to New Orleans with his prisoner. Sampson refused to do. At the next station at which the train stopped, the Southern officer informed the crowd that a Northern Sheriff was illegally carrying off a Southern man, and called on them to rescue him. Detective Sampson produced his revolver, and ordered back any man who made an attempt to molest him. The crowd prudently let him alone. This action was repeated by the Southern officer at every station until the Mississippi State line was reached, and with equally fruitless results. Placing his prisoner in the baggage car, in order to attract as little attention as possible, and catching what sleep he could on the way, the detective reached the city without further trouble. The accused will be taken before the United States District Attorney to-day.

THE WAYLAND TRAGEDY.

Further Particulars of the Double Murder by Mrs. Hess, at Wayland, N. Y.

From the Elmira Advertiser, Jan. 20.

How many others had been selected for the harvest of death by this woman, no one knows, but it is generally believed she intended to kill more, if not all, of her brother's family. She took the affair with great coolness, and remarked that worse work had been done at her own house than that enacted at the house of her brother. [illegible]

Mrs. Hess was the widow of Dr. Henry Hess, who died here eight or ten years since, leaving his widow in good circumstances. [illegible]

A FIENDISH ACT.

A Brutal Teamster Tears Out His Horse's Tongue and is Let Off with a $5 Fine.

From the Washington Chronicle.

On the 18th inst. a paragraph appeared in our evening contemporary, the *Star*, that a man in Georgetown had pulled out the tongue of a horse. Mr. E. J. Gatchel, Secretary of the Association for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (although the story seemed most improbable), immediately proceeded to Georgetown to learn the facts in the case. [illegible]

LONDON.

English Sympathy for France.

French Refugees in London.

A Sensation in Literary Circles.

Politics and the Weather.

A Famous Club House.

[From an Occasional Correspondent.]

London, Jan. 7.

While the fall of Paris seems imminent, and when every letter, whether public or private, written from within the besieged city, testifies to the privations and miseries endured there, London is doing good work for the relief of the distressed French. Public feeling has gone round steadily and soberly. It has not veered, but has moved slowly and in accord with the promptings of broad Christian charity. Men think of the desolation of thousands of homes, the owners of which had no more share in the aggressive aspirations leading to the war than if they dwelt in another country and a different era. Englishmen ask themselves how they could bear to see their own fair land trodden down by the invader's heel, and how they would feel toward the authors of a calamity which had sent their wives and children starving into a foreign country, and they think tenderly of a wildness and desperation which fights long after fighting power has gone, and which will not admit helplessness or defeat. So we have committees for helping the French refugees, and for providing for the more pressing wants of the peasantry of France, both doing brave work, and earning the blessings of the helpless and forlorn. The French peasants are ministered to by amateur commissioners, selected by the *Daily News*, the journal which started the relief fund; and the refugees over here are helped from a central office, on King street, Cheapside. I have just spent a morning at the latter place. Mr. Francis Bennoch, a city merchant of literary proclivities, and the friend of Nathaniel Hawthorne, is the Honorary Secretary to the fund, and from his warehouse, in Wood street, to the King street office is but a step. The system of relief is complete. The French people who drift over to this country present themselves and furnish particulars of their cases. These are rigidly inquired into, the other old-established charitable societies co-operating with the new one for the detection of impostors, and then the refugee is relieved proportionately to his position and needs. One poor old lady, 80 years old, with a faithful domestic, who is three years her senior, has lived all her life in her own chateau in the neighborhood of Versailles, keeping up a generous state, and helping her poor neighbors and tenantry. Chateau, neighbors, and tenantry are all ruined, and she and her servant would have had to go to the workhouse, on escaping to London, had it not been for the society. Some English people have opened their doors to some of the educated refugees, receiving them as guests. In other cases work has been found, and in others a weekly pension granted. The means adopted for relief seemed admirably calculated for their purpose, and the funds have hitherto proved as ample as their administration is excellent. A different phase of refugeeism is to be seen daily in our principal west-end streets and their tributaries. Those who have fled from France are not all destitute and not all virtuous. The men of the empire seem, many of them, to be in admirable case, and frogged coats, braided collars, shiny and curly-brimmed hats, high-heeled boots, swagger, and strong cigars, are in great abundance among them. There are ladies, too, who remind the travelled observer rather painfully of the orgies of beautiful, evil-hearted Paris; [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] an amateur, riding thither on the engine, and wearing the helmet and uniform coat of the force, is a favorite amusement with one of our wealthiest Dukes, and has been shared in by the present Prince of Wales. When White's was burnt down in 1733, George the II. and the Prince of Wales of that day attended the fire, encouraged the firemen at the pumps, and distributed largesse when the work was over. History repeats itself, and the Prince of Wales of 1870, who is a member of White's, would doubtless "assist" at the suttee if the house were to be burned instead of sold. The fact of the freehold changing hands is not likely to interfere with the club. The latter will not die easily, for, over and above its traditions and privileges, it numbers some of the oldest and wealthiest "persons of quality," with Tory tendencies, upon its list. There are fossils among them who think "Whig" and "revolutionary" synonymous terms; and to whom "Radical" or "Republican" are as bits of red waved before the eyes of an angry bull; but the majority are easy-going optimists, devout believers in the late Lord Melbourne's famous axiom: "Can't you let things alone?" and who will take care to keep up the club, whether in its present home or another.

The recent changes in the Cabinet are generally condemned, and Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues will assuredly have a troublesome time of it when Parliament opens. The Liberal party is far less united than last year, and Mr. Disraeli is reported to be in good spirits. Nothing could be worse than the appointment of the Catholic Mr. Monsell, a bigot and a pervert, to the office of Postmaster General.

A CONDUCTOR TRICKED.

A Coupling Removed by Three Roughs, Who Separate the Train, Leave the Conductor Behind, Start the Engineer, and Take a Free Ride.

From the Pittsburgh Commercial.

One of the boldest pranks ever attempted upon a railway was perpetrated upon Conductor Samuel Beatty, of the Braddock Accommodation, Pittsburgh & Connellsville Railroad, on Monday evening. The train leaves the city at 5:30 o'clock p. m., and returns at 7 p. m. Conductor Beatty was standing on the rear platform of the hind car at Braddock, with the brakeman, who was arranging the red lights, and at the proper time gave the signal, and the train started off as serenely as ever. The bell-rope had not been fastened in the rear, however, and when the locomotive started, Conductor Beatty noticed that the rope went along, while the car he was on remained stationary. He at once ran out to the forward platform and endeavored to attract the attention of the engineer, but the train was already under way, and his efforts availed nothing. Conductor Beatty then sat down to await the return of the runaway train. He knew that it was impossible for the engineer to run further than Hazelwood without discovering the "joke," because every train stops there, whether signaled or not. He waited for half an hour, when he had the satisfaction of observing the engineer backing slowly toward Braddock's. When he reached that point, light was thrown upon the affair by the following statements: The train, which consisted of but two cars, received but three passengers while at Braddock's—three rough-looking fellows, who boarded the first car, and while the conductor and brakeman were engaged on the rear platform of the hind car, one of them removed the pin which coupled the cars, and the train, when signalled, started off as aforesaid, without the hind car. The roughs permitted the train to go to Mills' Station, when the bell was rung, the train stopped, and they alighted. A signal for starting was also given, and the engineer, not knowing but all was right, sped westward at the usual rate. Fortunately, just about the time he reached Brown's Station, the bell-rope, which had dragged since leaving Braddock's, caught on the ties and gave the bell in the engine such an infernal jerk as to cause the engineer to suppose that a terrible accident had occurred. The engine was stopped immediately, and the fireman sent back to reconnoiter. He found the facts as stated above, and then the engineer slowly retraced his course to Braddock's, expecting to find the wrecked car somewhere along the line. But he was mistaken, however, and, instead, found Conductor Beatty quietly awaiting his return.

Now, the above may pass as a very clever trick, since no accident happened, and three reckless scamps got a free ride by taking entire possession of the train; but the act was a most serious and reprehensible offense against the company, and ought to be severely punished. Such tricks as this will not bear repetition, and, if President Hughart gets his hands upon the scamps who perpetrated it, he will make them feel the force of the law.

Heavy Suits Against Mrs. Gaines in New Orleans—Her Appearance in Court.

From the New Orleans Picayune, Jan. 17.

S. B. Robinson has entered, in the Fourth District Court, Judge Theard, against Mrs. Myra Clark Gaines for the sum of $127,364, for legal and professional services rendered her by the late Henry D. Stone during the lifetime of the latter. The claim in question was purchased by Robinson at a sale at auction ordered by the court. The claim embraces work done in some twelve cases before the United States Circuit Court of Louisiana, and for work done in carrying up certain of those cases to the Supreme Court, and in arguing the same there to a judgment, which, as he alleges, definitely quieted her claim to the property left defendant by her father Daniel Clarke, amounting in the aggregate to some $6,000,000. The work alleged to have been done by Stone was performed between the years 1854 and 1858.

Petitioner alleges that the revenues from 1864 to 1868 were worth $100,000; that H. D. Stone expended in cost $2,364, which is due him, as well as $25,000 which Mrs. Gaines has paid, or has agreed to pay, other counsel to appear for her in the said court since the contract above given was signed. [illegible] upon the judgments given in the said cases before the United States Circuit Court.

Mrs. Myra Clark Gaines, the defendant, was present at the Court Buildings this morning. She was dressed in a handsome green silk, trimmed with a darker shade of green satin, over which she wore an elegant velvet cloak, fringed with black lace. A profusion of blonde curls were caught up and becomingly arranged underneath a jaunty black-velvet hat, decorated with a heavy green feather of the exact shade of the dress. Mrs. Gaines ran up the broad stairway leading to the court-room upon the second floor, with all the vim of youth, and when she had looked into the papers, and taken all the notes she required, [illegible] having beckoned to a gentleman escort, she slipped her arm into his, and stepped briskly off up Chartres street, with the stride of a buxom English girl taking a morning constitutional.

FINANCIAL.

NEW 7-30 GOLD LOAN.

SAFE! PROFITABLE! PERMANENT!

JAY COOKE & CO.

Offer for Sale at Par and Accrued Interest the

First Mortgage Land Grant Gold Bonds

OF THE

Northern Pacific Railroad Co.

[illegible]

LUNT, PRESTON & KEAN,

BANKERS,

47 SOUTH CLARK-ST.,

Chicago,

General Agents for the Northern Pacific 7-30 Loan.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE CELEBRATED

MURRAY

&

LANMAN'S

FLORIDA WATER.

The most lasting, agreeable, and refreshing of all perfumes, for use on the Handkerchief, at the Toilet, and in the Bath. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.

Upham's Depilatory Powder. [illegible]

UPHAM'S ASTHMA CURE [illegible]

THE JAPANESE HAIR STAIN [illegible]

$32 Currency. [illegible]

HOTELS.

ANDERSON'S

European Hotel.

[illegible]

THE LAW COURTS.

Rights and Responsibilities of Commission Men.

The Rolling Mill Homicide—Acquittal of Powers.

United States District Court.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

The following, among other orders, were entered: [illegible]

Circuit Court.

[illegible]

Superior Court.

[illegible]

Criminal Court.

[illegible]

County Court.

[illegible]

The Police Courts.

SOUTH SIDE.

[illegible]

REAL ESTATE.

[illegible]

HYDE PARK.

Another Meeting for the Promotion of Its Improvements.

[illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

[illegible]

A CONDUCTOR TRICKED.

[illegible]

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Upham's Depilatory Powder.

[illegible]

UPHAM'S ASTHMA CURE

[illegible]

THE JAPANESE HAIR STAIN

[illegible]

$22 Currency.

[illegible]

HOTELS.

ANDERSON'S European Hotel,

OPPOSITE POST OFFICE.

[illegible]

THE LAW COURTS.

Rights and Responsibilities of Commission Men.

The Rolling Mill Homicide—Acquittal of Powers.

United States District Court.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

The following, among other orders, were entered: [illegible]

NEW PROCEEDINGS.

An involuntary proceeding was commenced against James Aubrand and Sidney C. Thompson, [illegible] the act of bankruptcy.

Circuit Court.

DUTIES AND RIGHTS OF COMMISSION MEN.

[illegible]

Criminal Court.

THE ROLLING MILL HOMICIDE.

In the matter of the [illegible] Powers, for killing Thomas [illegible]

County Court.

GUARDIANSHIP.

[illegible]

ESTATES SETTLED.

The estates of [illegible] and of Bertha Philips Dickens, (widow of Augustus N. Dickens), were declared settled.

MARITAL INFELICITIES.

[illegible]

The Police Courts.

SOUTH SIDE.

[illegible]

WEST SIDE.

[illegible]

NORTH SIDE.

[illegible]

REAL ESTATE.

[illegible]

HYDE PARK.

Another Meeting for the Promotion of Public Improvements.

The ninth public meeting of the citizens of Hyde Park to promote public improvements was held on Tuesday evening, at the Town Hall, Thos. L. Morgan, Esq., was elected Chairman, and James R. Stanley, Esq., Secretary.

BUILDING MATERIALS.

John Middleton, Esq., Chairman of the Committee on Building Materials, made a partial report. He indicated the nature and extent of the inquiries now being made by the committee, the results of which they hoped soon to present in permanent form. [illegible]

REPORT ON FUEL.

A. D. Waldron, Esq., Chairman of the Committee on Fuel, reported that they had a meeting and considered it to be his duty to report in writing, which he had not had time to do. [illegible]

TRANSPORTATION.

Mr. Middleton regretted that the Committee on Dockage had not yet reported. [illegible]

TELEGRAPH.

James R. Stanley, Esq., of the Committee on [illegible] reported that arrangements had been made for a payment of $400 to have wires extended, station established, and an operator furnished by the Western Union Telegraph Company, at Hyde Park, connecting with the wires at the Douglas House. He submitted a subscription paper to raise the amount, which was circulated and signed.

Each of the reports were accepted and adopted. It is expected that a report on parks will be made at the next meeting, and also on police and sanitary, if time permits.

Adjourned to meet at Cleaver Hall, Tuesday evening, Jan. 31.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE ART GALLERY RECEPTION.

The annual grand assembly reception of the subscribers to the Opera House Art [illegible] will been fixed for the [illegible] reception, not only [illegible] the works of art to be placed on exhibition. Mr. Aiken, the Superintendent of the gallery, is now in New York, making his artistic arrangements, which will include, among other things, a splendid collection of water colors. The whole Opera House upon this occasion will be thrown open to the guests of the evening, and art, music, flowers, elegant decorations, a banquet, dancing, etc., will make the occasion one long to be remembered.

AIKEN'S MUSEUM.

"The Ticket-of-Leave Man" is meeting with a handsome success at the Museum, and one entirely warranted by the excellence of its cast.

OPERA HOUSE.

Twelve Temptations.

GLOBE THEATRE.

Miss Pauline Cushman in "Kathleen Mavourneen," and Dillon in a farce.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.

Mrs. Bowers will play [illegible] for the last time but one this evening, and those who have not seen this excellent actress in this character, which is certainly one of the finest personations on the American stage, will not do themselves justice if they allow this opportunity to pass unimproved. Mrs. Bowers is, unquestionably, the best actress in this country, and it is not at all creditable to the taste of Chicago that the theatre is not crowded to overflowing during her engagement. To-morrow and Saturday evening she will play [illegible] and on Saturday matinee "Elizabeth" will be given for the last time. On Monday next she will appear in her new play, "The Maid of Mayence."

DEARBORN THEATRE.

The "Trip Round the World" is made successfully at the Dearborn Theatre every evening.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE.

Hooley's Minstrels may be found "Under the Lamplight" every evening.

FECHTER.

Fechter and Miss Leclercq commence an engagement at McVicker's Theatre during the second week of February, and will play three weeks.

STANDARD HALL.

The second performance of the Chicago Amateur Dramatic Society will be given on Friday evening, the 27th, at Standard Hall, corner of Michigan avenue and Thirteenth street, for the benefit of the Protestant Orphan Asylum. The [illegible]

[illegible]

AMUSEMENTS ABROAD.

Edwin Adams is playing in Cincinnati; also Cool Burgess.

—Lingard is in Detroit.

[illegible]

—Joe Murphy is playing in Buffalo.

[illegible]

—Theodore Thomas gives two concerts in Philadelphia next week.

[illegible]

BENNETT MEDICAL COLLEGE COMMENCEMENT.

The annual commencement of the Bennett Medical College was held last evening in the lecture room of the College, No. 180 Washington street. A large audience was gathered in the room.

The exercises were opened with prayer by Rev. G. A. Burgess, of the Indiana Avenue Christian Church.

Degrees were then conferred upon the following graduates: G. W. Arnold, of Indiana; M. S. Brownson, of New York; A. L. Cory, Illinois; J. F. Rodley, Indiana; E. C. Gile, Minnesota; Chas. Palmer, Michigan. An honorary degree was also conferred upon J. Milton Bauer, of Chicago.

Mr. A. L. Cory, of the graduating class, then delivered the valedictory address, which was warmly received by the audience.

Professor Milton Jay, M. D., then delivered, after address to the graduates. [illegible] He concluded by giving wholesome counsel to the young graduates, professionally, pecuniarily, pedagogically, domestically, morally, maternally, poetically, pathetically, spiritually, and, in fine, calling upon them to work first for themselves, and secondly for the college, he bade them farewell. His address was loudly applauded.

A benediction was then pronounced by Rev. Mr. Burgess, and the exercises were brought to a close.

POLITICAL.

The New York *Evening Post* suggests that, for obvious reasons, the name of the State of Delaware be changed to the "State of Saulsbury."

—Vallandigham says: "Let us have a Democratic President, and, in looking for one, let us not seek to know where a man stood some years ago, but where he stands now."

—The colored men of Des Moines held a meeting a few days ago, at which they determined to establish a paper in the interest of their race, and nominated Henry O'Conner for Governor.

—A colored member of the Virginia Legislature was recently called to account for expressing himself ungrammatically in debate. He subsequently explained that if he did not express himself grammatically it was the fault of those who had kept him in slavery.

—How much of a family affair are politics in Delaware, appears from the names of some of her former Senators: George Read, and George Read Riddle; Richard H. Bayard, James A. Bayard, Sr., James A. Bayard, Jr., and Thomas Francis Bayard, the present Senator; Cæsar A. Rodney and Daniel Rodney; Joshua Clayton, Thomas Clayton, and John M. Clayton, and now Willard Saulsbury and Eli Saulsbury. Of course, Gove Saulsbury and the brother-in-law, Governor Ponder, must yet go to the Senate, and Mr. Bayard, probably, will succeed himself.

—A correspondent of the Brooklyn *Union*—understood to be a distinguished literary gentleman from the West, now on a visit to the capital—has elicited from "a very sagacious member of the House of Representatives" the following opinions:

"1. We have had no leader since old Thad. Stevens died. 2. Butler is a noisy man, unscrupulous, cunning, infinite in resources, of unabashed front, and as fond of notoriety as a toper is of his cups. No one can deny that he has brains—just as good brains as can be had without a conscience. But he does not lead us. 3. Mr. Dawes is a strong man in the House—strong by his long membership, and the prestige of great experience, and by his industry, and by the credit he enjoys of being an honest man. He is not a great man. No one ever accused him of that. But his opinion on many subjects is really of great weight with us. And yet his opinion would be more valued if he was more economical with it. He bestows it too lavishly. In short, he talks too much. 4. Banks has the carriage, the dashing presence of an uncommon man. He often looks as if he knew more than he would willingly tell. Indeed, I am sometimes reminded of what Fox said to Lord Thurlow: 'No man ever was so wise as Thurlow looks.' Banks has a magnificent voice; and on the whole he is the most brilliant orator on the floor. But oratory—who cares for oratory any more? Legislation is committee work; and the fine orator is now but a carpet knight. Banks is a man whose glory is in the past. 5. Garfield has on his side youth, splendid health, learning, high spirit, great power of application, and good habits. Garfield may feel happy whether he looks either way—into the past or into the future."

Chief Justice Taney's Family.

To the Editor of the New York Times:

In the recent debate on the proposition to increase judicial salaries, it was stated in Congress that Judge Taney, notwithstanding his sober and economical life, had died so poor that his daughters were compelled to support themselves and their mother by their labors as copyists in the government offices at Washington. "A Member of the Bar" in one of the daily papers recommends that the members of the legal profession throughout the United States send five dollars each to Mr. Charles O'Conor, to be invested by him in government bonds, and the bonds sent to these ladies, as "a just tribute to the memory of a great lawyer, whose judicial integrity was never questioned." I happen to know, upon reliable social authority, that the occasion for such a testimonial exists substantially as represented, and that two of Judge Taney's daughters have been for a few years, and are now, trying to earn the support spoken of by their labors as copyists, though not at present in any of the government offices, which makes the case more precarious. Hoping that the members of the bar will, in their own good and quiet way, (and I can think of none better than the one suggested,) put these ladies handsomely out of want's reach, I beg you to aid in calling attention to the matter by inserting this communication. LEX.

New York, Friday, January —, 1871.

THE EXILES' SABBATH.

Not a Day of Rest for Them—Delegations and Addresses—The Hardships of Receiving—Hand-Shakings and Congratulations—O'Donovan's Paw Come to Grief Already.

From the New York Herald, Jan. 23.

The advent of Sunday brought none of its rest, as proclaimed in the Decalogue, to the beleaguered Fenians lately arrived. Their quarters at Sweeny's Hotel were filled at an early hour yesterday with men anxious to shake their hands and wish them *cead mille failthe* to Uncle Sam's dominions. In the regard of friendly grasps, one fact is worthy of being brought before the public as a warning to all who are likely to preside over the "honors" of a Celtic reception—namely, that O'Donovan-Rossa's hand is swollen from the excruciating attentions of his well-wishers. The process in each case is as follows: Enter patriot: "Could ye tell which is Rossa?" "There he is; the man with the long, brown beard." "Misther Rossa, I'm proud to see you; it's a proud minit," &c., and so on for two minutes or more, or until some other impatient patriot takes his place, the unfortunate gentleman's hand being during the entire time in a clasp of hearty human steel, and the arm from the shoulder being kept in violent motion, like the beam of a steam engine.

O'Donovan-Rossa paid his first visit yesterday, in company with Dr. James Mulcahy, physician to the exiles, and a well-known journalist of this city, to one of the companions of his early years, Mr. John Scully, at his residence, No. 171 Hester street. The party afterward had a short walk through the Bowery, after which they returned to Sweeny's Hotel. Dr. Mulcahy has advised the exiles that a respite from the excitement of the receptions which daily take place will be absolutely necessary, in view of the delicate condition of O'Connor, especially. Poor Devoy, one of the most intrepid fellows who ever labored or suffered for Ireland, is quite short-sighted, owing to the punishment meted out to him in a close cell, where the sun's rays passed through a perforated shutter and dazzled him. This cell was marked out as the abode of the most incorrigible thieves and garroters. Yet Devoy not only weathered the storm, but actually presents to-day a physique with firmness in every limb and muscle. It is conceded by all old acquaintances that O'Donovan-Rossa looks as healthful and represents the same quiet, open-hearted, imperturbable countenance that he wore in years long past. His bronzed complexion alone betrays the severe [illegible] while his hands are those of a [illegible]. His aversion to a public reception at this time arises from his unselfish disposition and his positive reluctance to arrogate to himself that which he feels belongs equally to the brave fellows now on their way to this country. Indeed, he has very little faith in public receptions, judging from the past, and if the cause of Ireland cannot be promoted thereby, he will not consent to any such demonstration.

A delegation from Philadelphia presented themselves as individuals; to-day they will present themselves in their deputational capacity. It is understood they will offer the hospitalities of the City of Brotherly Love. It is composed of Messrs. B. McDermott, a fellow-prisoner of the exiles, James Monaghan, and a Mr. Lee. The calls of prominent men were wanting, but friends of old time and of recent date, and relatives to the most distant degree of kinship, were present in brigades. The Washington delegation, which had been in the city for a week previous, departed for their homes last evening; but, before doing so, presented the following address through the hands of J. D. O'Connell, of the Treasury Department:

To Jeremiah O'Donovan Rossa and his brother exiles:

BROTHERS: In consequence of the indisposition of the Chairman of our delegation, Colonel Lewis J. Downing, we have been compelled from day to day to postpone the pleasant duty which brought us here from the capital of the country. Our Chairman, we regret to say, is still unable to leave his room, and as the duties of the other members of the delegation require that they should leave New York for their homes, this evening, they cannot delay further to inform you of their mission. We have come and now appear before you, countrymen, from the national capital, without respect of party, to bid you a hearty and unaffected welcome to the land of Washington, where the exiled and oppressed of the world find freedom and protection, and we offer you the felicitations of those who have charged us with this agreeable duty on your escape from the living tombs of our common enemy—England.

To say to you, countrymen, that by your patriotic efforts for fatherland, by your unexampled sufferings, by your heroism, you have taken the first place in the hearts of all lovers of human liberty, would be almost superfluous. All this is manifest. You witnessed it in the harbor of New York; it may even now be seen in the vicinity of where you stand; the columns of the public press attest it.

The delegation now before you, with your friends everywhere, unite in the hope that the time is not far distant when that liberty for which you have so long and so heroically labored will be attained.

And, finally, countrymen, in the name of the Irish citizens of Washington, and on behalf of the Celtic Club of that city, we extend to you an invitation to visit the National Capital, and promise a *cead mille failthe*.

God save Ireland.

J. D. O'CONNELL, Acting Chairman.

John F. Murray, Thomas McFadden, M. Emmet Urell, Thomas Kirby.

O'Donovan Rossa thanked them, and stated that, as soon as possible, they would receive a written reply. The exiles dined with a few friends, to-day, and were often interrupted at their repast by the irrepressible welcomers, who, in spite of stringent orders and strict guard, in many instances succeeded in running the gauntlet. The gentlemen who dined with them were General D. F. Burke, Colonel Kirwan, J. Irwin, David and W. J. McClure, brothers of one of the exiles, and Captain P. J. Hayburne.

The following manifesto has been issued by Mr. John Savage, the Chief Executive of the Fenian Brotherhood:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE FENIAN BROTHERHOOD,
NOS. 19 AND 21 AVENUE A, NEW YORK,
JAN. 22, 1871.

To the members of the United Fenian Brotherhood, members of the United Irishmen, and members of other clubs and societies sympathizing with, and desirous of giving practical aid to, the cause of Ireland:

A grand convention will be called as soon after the arrival of the released and banished Fenian prisoners as is convenient, to which the members of the organizations indicated above will be invited to send delegates. The object of holding this convention is to place before the released Fenian representatives the progress of events during their confinement, and to take such measures, with their co-operation, as may be deemed wise to effect complete unity of action among all friends of Ireland, and to direct the thought, the endeavors and resources of all into the same channel.

JOHN SAVAGE,
Chief Executive Fenian Brotherhood.

Yesterday afternoon Dr. C. B. Pollard, of the Grand Opera House, called upon the Fenian exiles at Sweeny's Hotel and tendered them an invitation on behalf of James Fisk, Jr., to attend the Sunday evening sacred concert at the Opera House, corner of Eighth avenue and Twenty-third street. Accordingly Mrs. O'Donovan Rossa, General Kirwan, O'Donovan Rossa, Henry S. Mullady, Captain J. McClure, John O'Connor, Charles Underwood O'Connell, John Devoy, General Dennis F. Burke, Captain George O. Lloyd, William J. McClure, Dennis O'Donovan Rossa, P. J. Heyburn, and James Irwin left Sweeny's and visited the Grand Opera House early in the evening. When the Fenian party entered the auditorium the audience rose and received the exiles in a most enthusiastic manner. In addition to the regular programme of the evening the band of 160 musicians on the stage, out of compliment to the exiles, played the "Wearing of the Green," "Paddy's the Boy," "Garryowen," "St. Patrick's Day," and concluded with the air of "Put Me in My Little Bed." During the performance a Frenchman in the parquet hissed the "Watch am Rhein," and an Irishman, who believed that the hissing was intended for the Fenians, denounced the Frenchman, and a scuffle ensued, in which the Frenchman was getting the worst of it from "Yellow Joe," the stage driver, who took the part of the Fenians, when the ushers carried him out into the vestibule and a crowd gathered, which James Fisk, Jr., rushing out of a box, dispersed in a few minutes, after which peace reigned in the Grand Opera House until the termination of the concert. Mrs. O'Donovan Rossa sat in the front of the proscenium box, attended by the Fenian prisoners Generals Burke and Kirwan.

A banquet had been prepared by James Fisk, Jr., with covers set for about thirty persons, and it was the intention to have the exiles partake of the banquet, but this offer of Mr. Fisk's was firmly declined by O'Donovan Rossa. An invitation was also tendered them to visit the Grand Opera House this evening to witness the performance of "La Perichole." The exiles stated that they would be very busy, and that it was improbable they would be able to attend the opera, unless their business engagements permitted them. At about half-past ten o'clock the exiles left the house for their homes.

Ocean Cables.

Washington (Jan. 20) Correspondence of the New York Journal of Commerce.

Judging from the tone of cable dispatches received here, the eyes of the world are fixed upon the Congress of the United States, with a view of ascertaining what will be done in regard to cables. The answer to this question may be given in a few words. The House of Representatives has passed the bill framed by Hon. Fernando Wood, and the Senate will pass it before the adjournment of Congress. The President, being committed to the policy of extending our telegraph system in the interests of competition, will sign the bill and make it a law. These are strong statements, but, aside from other authorities, I may mention that Mr. Sumner and others have promised to report it without amendment from the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, so as not to have it returned to the House. But even in the event of amendment, the House has shown an evidence of conviction that places even suspicion of intentional delay out of the question. The result of this will be that any person or persons who desire to connect the United States with foreign countries, may do so provided he files his guarantee of earnest intention at the State Department. Certainly nothing could be fairer than that, and the people of the country should congratulate Hon. Fernando Wood and Hon. Charles Sumner upon the almost certain prospects of the passage of the bill. The opposition to this bill comes entirely from men who are well known as applicants for subsidy or exclusive privilege, and they are now working hard to defeat it.

The cable projects now organized, or in such condition that they can easily be organized, as shown by bills now pending in Congress, are as follows:

American Cable Company—To start from anywhere in the United States, and land anywhere in Europe, via the Azores Islands.

W. C. Barney's enterprise—New York to Belgium—Mr. B. is a hearty supporter of Mr. Wood's free cable bill.

Colorado Jewett—From the United States to Holland. He asked a subsidy of $500,000 a year for twenty years.

Richard Lambert—San Francisco to China—Has asked a subsidy or guarantee of interest on capital of $4,000,000.

Cyrus W. Field—San Francisco to China, Japan, and intermediate points, *via* Sandwich Islands. Asks a subsidy of $500,000 per annum for twenty years.

Mr. Collins—The same route—Asks no subsidy, only exclusive privilege of the route for fourteen years.

General W. F. Smith—United States to Bermuda—Satisfied under Mr. Wood's bill.

J. K. Roberts—Florida to Cuba—Does not ask subsidy, but asks repeal of existing charter to General Smith over that route.

American and East India Telegraph Company, represented by Mr. Mikie—Want exclusive privileges for twenty-one years.

These are all presented here. It can be easily understood that a nice little combination could be formed to some of these interests to [illegible]

[illegible]

These cables are projected [illegible] than in Miscellaneous Document No. 18 of this session, a memorial of Mr. W. C. Barney, as follows:

"Capitalists cannot be induced to embark in an undertaking so hazardous in itself, in total ignorance of the conditions which Congress may be pleased to impose on the working of such cables; nor will foreign governments, in this uncertain state of our laws on this subject, grant permission to land cables on their shores."

The following table shows the number of cables (15) under contract to be laid in various parts of the world:

Places from and to which cables are to be laid.	Length of cables in nautical miles.	When to be completed.
Porthcurno, near Penzance, to Gibraltar	1,[illegible]	May, 1870.
Gibraltar to Malta	1,[illegible]	
Santiago de Cuba to Batabano, Cuba	[illegible]	May, 1870.
England to Jersey and Guernsey	[illegible]	May, 1870.
Possiette to Shanghai	1,[illegible]	2 & 4 months respectively from January
And Shanghai to Hong Kong	1,[illegible]	1, 1870.
Cuba, Jamaica, West India Islands, to Surinam, with a branch to Panama	2,975	July, 1870.
Marseilles, Algiers, and Malta	1,000	August, 1870.
Panama to Tumbez, in Peru	1,[illegible]	1870.
Galle to Singapore, via Penang and Malacca	1,[illegible]	1870.
From a station in the Straits of Malacca of the British Indian Extension line to Hong Kong	1,[illegible]	June, 1871.
And Hong Kong to Shanghai	1,[illegible]	
Calcutta to Singapore, via Penang and Malacca	[illegible]	1871.
Singapore to Batavia	[illegible]	1871.
Southeastern extremity of Java to Pt. Darwin	1,[illegible]	
Total	[illegible]	

THE ECLIPSE.

Report of the Observations of the American Astronomers at Syracuse, Sicily.

UNITED STATES NAVAL OBSERVATORY,
WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.

SIR: As the latest news from the Naval Observatory eclipse parties abroad must be especially interesting at this time, I hasten to forward to the department a [illegible] our party stationed at Syracuse, Sicily, which at this moment received. The account in the newspapers of unfavorable weather in that locality at the time of the eclipse rather dampened our hopes of success; but this communication from Professor Harkness gives very interesting results, which, in a great measure, will corroborate those obtained from his observations of the eclipse of the 9th of August, 1869.

Full reports will be made by the several officers sent from this observatory upon their return to their duties here. I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. F. SANDS, Commodore Supt.

Hon. GEORGE M. ROBESON, Secretary of the Navy, Washington.

PROFESSOR HARKNESS' REPORT.

Copy of a preliminary report made by Professor William Harkness, U. S. N., on the eclipse of December 22, 1870:

CATANIA, Dec. 24, 1870.

Commodore B. F. Sands, U. S. N., Superintendent United States Naval Observatory, Washington:

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of my observations made at Syracuse, Sicily, on the total solar eclipse of the 22d inst.

Our latitude and longitude observations, together with the necessary triangulation to connect our observing station in the north bastion at the Prima Porta Terra with the principal buildings in the city, were all completed some days before the eclipse. The necessary observations to determine azimuth and magnetic variation were also made. Up to December 20, the weather was very fine, the sky being clear and the atmosphere calm; but on that day the barometer began to fall, the wind began to rise, and the sky became cloudy. Sometimes the clouds were in detached masses, sometimes they covered the whole heavens, and sometimes the sky was clear. This state of things still continues, although the barometer has begun to rise again. However, on the 21st and 22d I was able to get excellent observations for the time, so that our preparations for the eclipse were all completed in the most satisfactory manner.

At the beginning of the eclipse, the sky in the vicinity of the sun was perfectly clear, and I observed the first contact at 11h. 55m. 27.4s. As the eclipse advanced, I looked carefully for the bright line which was shown in such a marked manner along the edge of the moon's limb in the photographs taken at Des Moines last year; but, although the definition in my telescope was excellent, and I used both red and neutral tint shade glasses, I could not see any trace of it till 12h. 5m., when I fancied I saw a very narrow bright line, but I am not by any means sure that such a line really existed.

About 1h. 10m. I attached the spectroscope to my telescope, and made all the necessary adjustments for its use during totality. Fifteen minutes before the totality a dense cloud came over the sun and hid it entirely. The wind was blowing with a force varying from three to five, and in any exposed situation it was impossible to stand steadily. My telescope was sheltered by the parapet of the bastion, but it was far from being steady, and when I tried to light my lanterns I found that it was impossible to do so, even in the most sheltered place. I therefore took them into a building near by, which had been assigned to our use, and lit them there. In carrying them to the telescope one of them was blown out, but, by crouching down behind the parapet and sheltering it with our bodies, my friend, Captain G. L. Tupman, R. M. A., and I managed to light it again from the other and, after which I attached it to the spectroscope to illuminate the micrometer scale. It was now within less than five minutes of the totality, and, fortunately, the cloud over the sun was fast becoming less dense. Presently a thin crescent, which was all that remained of the sun, became visible. This dwindled rapidly away, and 1h. 21m. I observed the commencement of totality with the naked eye. The cloud was sufficiently thin to allow the corona to be seen through it, but of course it was much diminished, both in extent and brilliancy, and I do not think it was more than one-half or two-thirds as large as that which I saw in Des Moines last year. I had an Arago polariscope in my hand, and I spent the first ten seconds of the eclipse in examining the sun with it in a manner which I will explain fully in my final report. It showed very distinctly that the sky was polarized all round the corona, but the corona itself showed no trace of polarization. Next I sprang to the spectroscope, and Captain Tupman kindly directed it to the corona by means of the finder attached to the telescope. I at once saw a green line, but the wind had blown out the lantern which illuminated the micrometer scale, and, in order to determine the position of the line, I seized the second lantern, which had been put in a sheltered place and was still burning, held it to the spectroscope, glanced in, and saw that the reading was about the same as I found it at Des Moines last year; but before I could determine it accurately the wind blew this lantern out also, and I was deprived of all means of making exact measures. Captain Tupman now directed the spectroscope to many different parts of the corona, and wherever the light was sufficiently bright to show anything I saw the same green line. Once I saw two other fainter green lines of a less degree of refrangibility, which I think belong to the corona; but of that I am not certain. During the last few seconds of the totality the thin cloud covering the sun became nearly dissipated, and the faint continuous spectrum of corona which I saw at Des Moines became visible, but before I had time to examine it the totality was over. Notwithstanding the evidence of the chronometer, I could scarcely believe that it had lasted 105 seconds. It seemed to me but a moment, and I felt far from satisfied with what I had accomplished.

The high wind and the thin cloud over the sun [illegible]

[illegible]

Professor of Mathematics, United States Navy.

The Wreck of the Ship Britannia—Narrative of One of the Crew.

[illegible]

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 25.

The hoarding policy of the Secretary of the Treasury, which, it is well known, aided largely to increase the stringency of money in December, begins again to attract attention and cause complaints. It is now near the 1st of February, and a comparison of the condition of the Treasury balance at the close of last week with the condition of the same on February 1 of 1870 and 1869, will show to what an extent this policy has been carried. In the following table is given the amount of gold owned by the government (exclusive of that which is held against outstanding gold certificates issued to depositors of gold), and also the amount of currency at each date:

	Feb. 1, 1869.	Feb. 1, 1870.	March 21, 1871.
Gold	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Currency	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	$[illegible]	$[illegible]	$[illegible]

The above shows that the Treasury now holds over $[illegible] more than it did at this time last year. Except $4,000,000 of interest to be paid on the 10-40s, on the 1st of March, there are no demands for interest to come upon the Treasury until May, and the only other contingency to provide for is the redemption of the 3 per cent certificates, which may be called in, in accordance with the law authorizing the $54,000,000 increase of National Bank notes. But as the law only requires that an amount of 3 per cents shall be redeemed at the close of each month equal to the amount of notes issued to new National Banks during the month, it is not probable that more than four or five millions would be required each month for that purpose, and as the receipts of revenue, even under the reduced tariff, would be largely in excess of any such amounts, the large accumulation in the Treasury remains unexplained. The amount of gold held in the Treasury has always been unnecessarily large. The Treasury is not redeeming its obligations, and is not subject to any sudden run or unexpected demand that would make it expedient to keep a strong reserve on hand. The close of the war in France, which cannot now be far distant, will probably call home to the continent a large amount of capital that has sought shelter in London and New York, and this will, in all probability, cause an increase in the exports of specie, which will have a tendency to advance the price of gold. In view of this possibility, the Secretary of the Treasury may be holding a larger amount of [illegible] at that time, and so endeavor to keep down the price of gold. Experience, however, has shown, on several occasions—even since Secretary Boutwell's administration of the Treasury—that when the exports of gold began to increase, and the price to rise in consequence, an increase of sales of gold by the Treasury had apparently no effect whatever to check the advance. The Treasury has now a surplus of at least $60,000,000 or $80,000,000, with which it could dispense, and still meet its accruing liabilities with the current receipts of revenue. If this $60,000,000 or $70,000,000 was invested in the purchase of 5-20 bonds, it would save to the people, in interest, over half the amount which the much-talked-of income tax would yield if collected another year.

In local finances and trade matters continue rather quiet, in general; the only prominent feature of to-day being the reaction in the wheat speculation, which resulted in a decline of about 4 cents per bushel, when the prominent bull operators showed a disposition to sell out.

Money continues to work close; the banks are accommodating all of their regular customers to whom they are "under obligations," but other borrowers are obliged to seek money in the open market, where it is to be had on first-class paper at from 1¼ to 1½ per cent per month. Just at present money is rather close even at these rates, but in general it is a fact worthy of notice that when the demand for money increases a little, the 10 per cent money of the banks gives out very rapidly, and there is a good supply of it in the open market at 1½ per cent per month.

We notice that, notwithstanding the close market for commercial loans on short time, there is a plentiful supply of money to loan in sums of $5,000, $10,000, for five years and upward, at 8 per cent. The general rule is, that the shorter the time and the smaller the amount than above indicated the higher is the rate of interest.

New York Exchange continues firm and scarce. Sales were made between banks today at from par to 25c per $1,000 discount. At the counter bankers sell at 1-10 premium and buy at 1-10 discount.

The following quotations for buying and selling government bonds, local stocks, gold, and silver, in this market, this afternoon, are furnished by Lunt, Preston & Kean, bankers, 47 Clark street:

	Buying.	Selling.
Sixes, 1881	111[illegible]	111[illegible]
Five-twenties, 1862	10[illegible]	10[illegible]
Five-twenties, 1864	10[illegible]	10[illegible]
Five-twenties, 1865	10[illegible]	10[illegible]
Five-twenties, 1865, January and July	107[illegible]	107[illegible]
Five-twenties, 1867, January and July	[illegible]	[illegible]
Five-twenties, 1868, January and July	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 25.

[illegible]

Provisions were again active and higher, the lull of yesterday proving to have been but temporary. [illegible]

Flour was very quiet, the decline in wheat operating as an effectual drawback on purchasing, as holders were firm in their views, claiming that stocks are rather low, and that the price of flour has not been advanced correspondingly with wheat. Sales were: White Winter Extras—100 brls Gold Foil at $7.75; 275 brls do on private terms. Spring Extras—200 brls fancy Minnesota at $6.75; 140 brls at $6.25; 100 brls at $6.00; 165 brls at $5.75; 100 brls on private terms. Spring Superfines—100 brls at $5.00; 75 brls at $4.60. Total, 1,165 brls. Also 10 tons middlings at $16.00 on track.

Wheat was active, irregular, and averaged 1¼c lower than yesterday, in spite of the fact that New York and Liverpool were both reported better. The cause of the weakness was found in a previous overstraining, and many tried to sell out, having lost confidence in a further advance. Milwaukee operators offered large quantities here, and it was suspected that the higher quotations from New York were part of a plan to influence prices here, the dodge being to buy small quantities there at outside prices, and have the quotation telegraphed hitherward. The market opened out strong, but the moment it was reported that the Erie (sipeise) ring had undertaken to run up the price, [illegible]

[illegible]

On motion of General D. P. Grier, the report of the committee was accepted, and it was ordered printed in the daily papers, and copies forwarded to the Legislature.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 25.

The following table shows the daily receipts and shipments of live stock during the week up to this evening:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tuesday	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wednesday	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Shipments to-day and for the week up to this evening were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tuesday	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wednesday	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

BEEF CATTLE—There was more activity in the demand, to-day, and, as a result, increased firmness in prices. [illegible]

[illegible]

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

[illegible]

HAY—A fair trade was doing in the market for this commodity, [illegible]

HIDES—Heavy green salted hides were in better request, [illegible]

IRON AND STEEL—The market for goods in this line was reported quiet and steady at the prices given below: [illegible]

LEATHER—[illegible]

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—A fair business was doing in this line of goods and the annexed quotations were well sustained: [illegible]

NAILS—Remain steady and firm at $4.25 rates. [illegible]

OILS—[illegible]

LUMBER—There was no change of importance to note in the condition of the lumber market. A steady, fair business is doing, and the prevalent feeling was one of firmness. The following are the ruling prices: [illegible]

POTATOES—The market is very quiet. [illegible]

POULTRY—[illegible]

SUGARS—[illegible]

SYRUPS—[illegible]

STARCH—[illegible]

SALT—[illegible]

TOBACCO—[illegible]

WOOD—[illegible]

WOOL—[illegible]

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Pittsburgh Oil Market.

[illegible]

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

[illegible]

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 25.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour in fair demand; [illegible]

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 25.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour is lower. Wheat dull and lower; [illegible]

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 25.—COTTON—Nominally firmer. [illegible]

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 25.—BREADSTUFFS—[illegible]

MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, Jan. 25.—COTTON—[illegible]

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 25.—COTTON—Steady. [illegible]

GROCERIES—Unchanged.

OILS—Steady.

HOGS—Steady.

BUTTER AND CHEESE—In good demand.

HEMP—Unchanged.

[illegible]

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 25.—[illegible]

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 25.—TOBACCO—Very firm; [illegible]

MEDICAL CARDS.

Dr. A. G. Olin.

[illegible]

Dr. Clark.

[illegible]

Dr. Bossett.

[illegible]

Dr. Raphael

[illegible]

The Bridal Chamber.

[illegible]

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

[illegible]

OCEAN STEAMERS.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S Through Line to California and China.

[illegible]

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN.

[illegible]

TIME-TABLE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL.

[illegible]

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN.

[illegible]

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

[illegible]

MICHIGAN CENTRAL AND GREAT WESTERN.

[illegible]

CHICAGO, ALTON & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD.

[illegible]

CHICAGO, DANVILLE & VINCENNES RAILROAD.

[illegible]

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

[illegible]

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD.

[illegible]

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY.

[illegible]

"MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE."

Elizabeth Cady Stanton's Views Upon These Subjects.

How to Build Up True Manhood, Womanhood, and a Genuine Republic.

[illegible]

MICHIGAN.

The State Christian Convention—Subjects Discussed.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

[illegible]

METEOROLOGICAL.

War Department Weather Report.

UNITED STATES SIGNAL SERVICE, CHICAGO, Jan. 25.

[illegible]

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

[illegible]

Telegraphic Summary.

[illegible]

ILLINOIS.

Annual Meeting of the Northwestern Dairymen's Association—Second Day.

ELGIN, Jan. 25.—This morning the Dairymen's Association met at 9 o'clock, with a good attendance, and proceeded with a discussion upon the culture of grasses for dairy purposes. At 11 o'clock the Association in a body visited the Illinois Milk Condensing Factory.

About 500 people assembled in the hall at the afternoon session of the convention, including many ladies.

Chairman Wilcox announced the question for discussion to be the most improved method of the manufacture and curing of cheese, best adapted to the climate and markets of the Northwest, including size, shape, and color.

[illegible]

A Long-Delayed Commission Issued—Railroad Consolidation—Convention of County Judges.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

[illegible]

Church Dedication at Woodstock.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WOODSTOCK, Ill., Jan. 25.—The handsome church edifice erected by the Universalist Society of this place, was dedicated with appropriate services this afternoon. Rev. Mr. Slade, formerly of Elgin, who is to be pastor here, preached the dedicatory sermon, which was a most eloquent effort. Rev. Dr. Ryder, of Chicago, preached this evening. [illegible]

OHIO.

Meeting of the G. A. R.—Election of Officers.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MASSILLON, O., Jan. 25.—The Grand Army of the Republic of Ohio holds its annual encampment here, commencing to-day, J. Warren Keifer presiding. [illegible]

Important Railroad Consolidation—The Cincinnati Southern Railroad Bill Killed in the Kentucky Legislature.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 25.—Information was received here to-day of the unanimous ratification by the stockholders of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis Railway of the contract with the Springfield & Cincinnati Railway, [illegible]

The Cincinnati Southern Railway was defeated to-day in the Kentucky House of Representatives by a vote of 44 to 42.

[illegible]

German Meeting to Remonstrate Against the Sale of Arms to France—Political.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 25.—A large meeting of Germans was held, to-night, in Arbeiter Hall, to protest against the sale and shipment of arms from the United States to the French Government. [illegible]

[illegible]

WISCONSIN.

Speeches and Resolutions Eulogistic of the late Judge Paine.

[illegible]

INDIANA.

[illegible]

PACIFIC COAST.

The Weather in California—Lottery Dealers Arrested—Celebration.

[illegible]

STATE LEGISLATURES.

[Continued from First Page.]

[illegible]

WISCONSIN.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

[illegible]

MICHIGAN.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LANSING, Mich., Jan. 25.—This morning the House passed bills granting charters to the village of Caro, Tuscola County, and to the city of Marquette, and this afternoon the Senate concurred. [illegible]

MINNESOTA.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Jan. 25.—The Senate to-day decided the Faribault County contested election case of Clarke W. Thompson against George W. Whallon, by throwing out the vote of Blue Earth city, because of fraud, [illegible]

OHIO.

COLUMBUS, Jan. 25.—The Legislature did nothing of importance to-day. The Senate spent several hours in discussing the tariff resolutions, without taking action on them.

WEST VIRGINIA.

WHEELING, Va., Jan. 25.—A special from Charleston says the Senatorial question is warming up for the caucus on Thursday night. The friends of Lamb and Davis are working hard. A bill for removing the capital has been introduced in both Houses.

KANSAS.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 25.—Alexander Caldwell, of Leavenworth, was elected United States Senator by the Kansas Legislature to-day.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Jan. 25.—The New York Assembly has adopted a resolution calling on the Central, Hudson River, and Erie Railroads for a detailed statement of their business.

MARRIED.

[illegible]

DIED.

[illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

BY COLBY & WIRTS.

REGULAR FRIDAY SALE OF

Black Walnut Sets,

COMPLETE FOR THE

Parlor, Chamber, Library, &c.

SUPERIOR IN QUALITY,

BEAUTIFUL IN FINISH,

PERFECT IN DESIGN,

And warranted in every respect equal to any sold by the trade. Also, PARLOR FURNITURE and UPHOLSTERED GOODS, in great variety. Sale FRIDAY, Jan. 27, at 10 o'clock, at our salesrooms.

We shall also sell the entire Household Furniture, Carpets, Crockery, Bedding, &c., of a gentleman breaking up housekeeping. Goods first-class, and were made to order.

COLBY & WIRTS, 42 and 44 Dearborn-st.

By A. GOLDSMID & CO.

Pawnbroker's Sale.

THE BALANCE OF OUR

UNREDEEMED PLEDGES

WILL BE CLOSED OUT

THIS DAY, AT 2 1-2 AND 7 O'CLOCK P. M.,

WITHOUT RESERVE, FOR CASH.

A. GOLDSMID & CO.,
Corner Clark and Van Buren-sts.

N. B.—Usual business at Van Buren-st. entrance.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.,

22, 24, and 26 Randolph-st.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITUTE

Of every description. Crockery, cutlery, plated-ware, rep and carpet French lounges, bed lounges, bedsteads, mattresses, cook and parlor stoves, store counters, 25 rolls wool carpet.

On SATURDAY, JAN. 28, at 9½ A. M.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

By W. A. BUTTERS & CO.

Dry Goods, Clothing, Knit Goods, Nubias, Yankee Notions, &c., at Auction,

On Thursday, Jan. 26, at 9½ o'clock, at our salesrooms, 5, 7, 9, and 11 Randolph-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

REGULAR SATURDAY SALE

Household Goods of all kinds,

At Auction, on SATURDAY, Jan. 28, at 9½ o'clock, at our salesrooms, 5, 7, 9, and 11 Randolph-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

LAST DAY OF THE SALE OF

FINE ART GOODS,

At No. 126 State-st. Show case, counter, fixtures, and the entire stock of goods. Sale at 11 o'clock a. m. and 7 p. m.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

[illegible]

CLAIRVOYANTS.

[illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

THE BRILLIANT ARTISTE,

MRS. D. P. BOWERS.

THURSDAY—LAST NIGHT of the historical five act play of

ELIZABETH, Queen of England.

Elizabeth .... Mrs. D. P. BOWERS
Earl of Essex .... Mr. J. C. McCOLLOM

Friday and Saturday, LEAH THE FORSAKEN.
Saturday Matinee, ELIZABETH.
Monday, THE MAID OF MARIENDORF.

HOME LECTURES.

"THE MORALITY OF MASONRY,"

BY

REV. C. C. TRUESDELL,

AT HALL OF LINCOLN PARK LODGE,

Corner Lincoln-av. and Centre-st.

On FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 27, at 7½ o'clock.

TICKETS, FIFTY CENTS.

AIKEN'S MUSEUM.

FRANK E. AIKEN .... Proprietor and Manager.

This (Thursday) Evening, Jan. 26.

MR. FRANK E. AIKEN

AS

ROBERT BRIERLY,

The Ticket-of-Leave Man

Supported by a Great Combination Cast.

Friday evening, Benefit of OWEN FAWCETT.

FARWELL HALL.

Y. M. C. A. SCIENTIFIC COURSE.

PROF. SILLIMAN,

Of Yale College.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 26,

"THE TEA KETTLE."

FRIDAY, JANUARY 27,

"THE ATMOSPHERE."

[illegible]

METROPOLITAN HALL,

Cor. Randolph and LaSalle-sts.

COMMENCING THURSDAY, JAN. 26.

PROF. JOHN MAC EVOY'S

THE NEW HIBERNICON,

Representing a Tour in Ireland, or Ireland in America.

[illegible]

FRANK G. GARLICK, Agent.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE.

Clark-st., Opposite Court House.

AN ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

First week of the Great Sensation,

UNDER THE LAMP LIGHT.

Written expressly for this company by B. A. BAKER, Esq., and performed by no other Company in the United States.

The Wonderful Pier Scene.

Showing the Ferry Boat crossing the River.

The Most Exciting Railroad Scene.

[illegible]

A GRAND SENSATIONAL TABLEAU.

The LEVIATHAN COMPANY in New Ballads, Dances, and Comical Acts.

Matinee Every Saturday at 2½ O'Clock.

ALLEN'S GLOBE THEATRE.

D. R. ALLEN & CO. .... Proprietors.

LAST NIGHT BUT TWO OF

Miss Maj. Pauline Cushman

In the thrilling drama of

KATHLEEN MAVOURNEEN.

Kathleen .... Miss Maj. Pauline Cushman.

JOHN DILLON.

In a favorite comedy.

MATINEE, Saturday, 2 P. M.

LITTLE NELL will soon appear.

DEARBORN THEATRE.

MANNING'S MINSTRELS.

THE GREAT SENSATION.

TRIP AROUND THE WORLD.

[illegible]

CROSBY OPERA HOUSE.

[illegible]

HELP WANTED—MALE.

[illegible]

HELP WANTED—FEMALE.

[illegible]

TO RENT—HOUSES.

[illegible]

CITY REAL ESTATE.

[illegible]

TO RENT—ROOMS.

[illegible]

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &C.

[illegible]

WANTED TO RENT.

[illegible]

PARTNERS WANTED.

[illegible]

BOARDING AND LODGING.

[illegible]

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

[illegible]

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

[illegible]

BOARD WANTED.

[illegible]

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

[illegible]

PERSONAL.

[illegible]

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

[illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

[illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

[illegible]

BUSINESS CHANCES.

[illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS.

[illegible]

FINANCIAL.

[illegible]

LOST AND FOUND.

[illegible]

AGENTS WANTED.

[illegible]

FOR SALE.

[illegible]

MACHINERY.

[illegible]

WASHINGTON.

Letters from Commissioner Pleasanton on the Income Tax.

The Bill to Abolish the Tax Passed in the Senate.

Congressional Apportionment Bill Introduced in the House.

Apprehensions in Regard to Our Present Relations with Mexico.

Steamship Subsidy Bills to be Considered in the Senate To-day.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

COMMISSIONER PLEASANTON AND THE INCOME TAX.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—The Ways and Means Committee of the House devoted its meeting again, to-day, to a discussion of the income tax. Mr. Hooper, chairman of the committee, presented the following letters from Commissioner Pleasanton, and they were read. The letters were afterward reported to the House, and referred back to the committee.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
Jan. 20, 1871.

[illegible]

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

[illegible]